

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XXIII.

MYSORE.

PART I—REPORT.

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CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION—

1. Reference to statistics	2. Instructions to enumerators	3. F. rates of marriage statistics	4. Comparison with England and Wales	5. The three conditions (general only)	6—8. The married	9. Compared with 1911 Census	10—12. The married	13. Child marriages	14. Premature marriages	15. Variation since 1911	16. Comparison with other provinces	17. The Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation	18—19. The widowed	20. Proportion of widowed	21. Comparison with previous censuses	22. Marriage custom	70—76
Subsidiary Tables	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	77—83

CHAPTER VIII.—LITERACY—

1. Reference to statistics	2. Meaning of statistics	3. General figures	4. Literacy by religion	5. Literacy by locality	6. Literacy by caste	7. Literacy by sex	8. Languages of literacy	9. Literacy of English	10. Literacy by age	11. Progress of literacy since 1881	12. Departmental statistics	84—90
Subsidiary Tables	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	91—94

CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE—

1. General	2. Distribution of the population by language	3. Language distribution by locality	4. Classification of languages	5. Vernaculars of the State	6. Vernaculars of India beyond the State	7. Other Asiatic Vernaculars	8. European languages	9. Dialect and tribal languages	10. Comparison with the last Census	11. The present state of Kannada	85—98
Subsidiary Tables	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	99—100

CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES—

1—2. Introductory	3. Reference to statistics	4. Infirmities (generally)	5. Comparison with previous censuses	6—10. Insanity (G. Distribution	7. Sex and age	8. Religion, caste, tribal and race	9. Variation	10. The Lunatic Asylum	11—14. Deaf-mutism (11. Distribution	12. Sex and age	13. Religion, caste, etc.	14. Variation	15—20. Blindness (16. Distribution	17. Sex and age	18. Religion, caste, etc.	19. Variation	20. Cataract Operations	21—23. Leprosy (21. Distribution	22. Sex and age	23. Religion, caste, etc.	101—107
Subsidiary Tables	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	108—111

CHAPTER XI.—CASTE, TRIBE OR NATIONALITY—

1. Reference to statistics	2. Return of caste names	3. Petitions regarding caste names	4. The Census and caste names	5. Accuracy and truth of caste returns	6. Variation since 1911	7. Groups of castes according to numbers returned	8. Urban and rural castes	9. Distribution of castes by districts	10. Caste occupation of cities and districts	11. Mussalman tribes	12. Christian races	13. Caste origin, functions, etc.	112—117
Subsidiary Tables	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	118—119

SECTION I.—GENERAL

CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATIONS—

1. Reference to statistics	2. System of enumeration and nature of information collected	3. Instructions to enumerators	4. Accuracy and limitations of the entries	5. The Scheme of occupations	6. Abstraction and tabulation
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-------------------------------

SECTION II.—PRELIMINARY SURVEY UNDER CERTAIN HEADS.

8. Distribution of the population by occupations	9. Comparison with the Census of 1911	10. City and rural occupations	11. Comparison between city and rural occupations	12. Structure of rural life in Mysore	13. Actual workers and dependants	14. Ratio of female to male workers
--	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

SECTION III.—REVIEW OF THE STATISTICS BY PRINCIPAL ORDERS AND GROUPS.

15. Sub-class I (Exploitation of animals and vegetation)	16. Sub-class II (Exploitation of minerals)	17. Sub-class III (Industry)	18. Special industrial census	19. Number of industrial establishments	20. Distribution by districts	21. Ownership of establishments	22. Power used in industries	23. Number of persons employed	24. Sub-class IV (Transport)	25. Sub-class V (Trade)	26. Sub-class VI (Militia force)	27. Sub-class VII (Public administration)	28. Sub-class VIII (Professions and liberal arts)	29. Sub-class IX (Persons living on their income)	30. Sub-class X (Domestic service)	31. Sub-class XI (Insufficiently described occupations)	32. Sub-class XII (Unproductive)
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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

MYSORE

INTRODUCTION

This Report deals with the sixth Census of the Mysore State taken, synchronously with British India, on Friday the 18th March 1921, the five previous censuses having been taken on the dates mentioned below

14th November 1871	|	26th February 1891
17th February 1881	|	1st March 1901
10th March 1911		

The present Census and its relation to previous censuses

The 18th March 1921 was selected for taking the Census on the grounds that there was enough moonlight on that night for the enumerators to finish their rounds before midnight and that fewer fairs and festivals which would draw the people away from their homes occurred on that date

2 The boundaries of the State remained unchanged since 1911. The areas of districts, taluks and other tracts given in Part II (Tables) are based on the figures contained in the "Season and Crop Report" issued by the Revenue Commissioner, and are, except where otherwise stated, the same as those given in Part II of the Census Report for 1911

Area of the State

3 The methods of enumeration and tabulation followed at the present Census were, with slight differences, similar to those of the Census of 1911, and a full descriptive account of the methods and the machinery adopted during the census operations will be found in a separate volume of Administrative Report (Part III of the Census Report). An epitome is however given below of the main features connected with the census operations

Methods of enumeration and tabulation

4 To the reader who desires to know the why and the wherefore of the successive stages of census operations, this paragraph is addressed. Let such a reader betake himself, in the spirit of research, to a small village of about ten or fifteen houses situated in any taluk of the State and far from railways and provincial and district fund roads. Let him then tackle the problem of censusing the inhabitants of the village, who because of their distance from the "madding crowd" will be more or less stationary. He will then discover gradually the necessity for constituting the village into a census block, for numbering the houses for facility of enumeration, for appointing the village Patel or Shanbhog as the enumerator and for having a preliminary census record. If he then takes up successively the problem of censusing (a) a village near a railway station, (b) a taluk headquarter town, (c) a district headquarter town, (d) a city, (e) forest and hilly tracts, (f) railways, (g) floating population on the census night, he will realise the cogency of the several rules and directions given in the Census Code in regard to these subjects, the main objects aimed at being to avoid the omission and duplication of any person and to cause the least inconvenience to his ordinary avocations during the census operations

The why and the wherefore of census operations

5 In March 1920, the Census Superintendent issued the first circular in regard to census work surveying briefly the general plan of work in the districts and cities up to the date of final enumeration on the 18th March 1921. This was followed by another in April promulgating instructions regarding the provisional formation of census divisions and the preparation of charge lists

First steps in pre-census work

The
Mysore
Census
Regula-
tion (II) of
1920)

6 This Regulation which gave legislative sanction for all the operations connected with the Census received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 20th April 1920 and was published in the Gazette of 10th June. The Government subsequently published a notification in the Gazette on the 9th July directing that the Census should be regarded as of paramount importance while it lasted and regulating among others, the attitude of the officials in all Departments and of the general public towards census operations.

The
Mysore
Census
Code.

7 As in 1901 and 1911 the bulk of the instructions for the taking of the Census was issued in the form of a code in four parts, the first part being distributed at the close of May 1920 the second and third parts being issued in September and the fourth part in October of the same year. Instructions on minor points not provided for in the code were communicated by means of circulars.

Formation
of census
divisions.

8. Every taluk or sub-taluk and every district headquarter town (including Bangalore and Mysore Cities) was constituted into a single and separate census charge important towns like Davangere and Chikballapur etc., being also constituted into separate charges at the Deputy Commissioners' discretion. The Kolar Gold Fields area was treated as a city area for census purposes and divided into eight census charges.

In rural areas a village was split up into one or more blocks; and a group of entire villages more or less in close geographical proximity formed a circle.

In the case of urban and city areas, each street (or natural group of houses) was divided into one or more blocks and each municipal division (technically known as ward or mohalla) into one or more circles. In forming blocks and circles, the principal rule for guidance was that as these were *artificial* census units and that as the census tables would be drawn up only for *natural* (or administrative) units like *village town etc.* a *whole number of these artificial units, say blocks, should form a single natural (or administrative) unit, say the village.* This point was fully developed in the instructions for forming census divisions. The provisional formation of census divisions was completed in June 1920 and the final formation in November. A list of census charges as thus formed was published in Government Notification No. G 18049 (1)/ Census 29 '20-2, dated 8th January 1921.

House
number-
ing.

9 House numbering was taken up in June 1920 and nearly completed throughout the State by the end of October. All dwelling houses whether occupied or unoccupied and all enclosed places likely to be inhabited on the 18th March 1931 were systematically numbered in every village town and city a dwelling house being defined as a house or portion thereof occupied by a single communal family including its resident servants.

Appoint-
ment of
census
officers.

10. After the completion of house numbering and of the final formation of census divisions, the appointment of census officers naturally followed that is a Charge Superintendent for each charge a Supervisor for each circle, within the charge and an Enumerator for one or more blocks. There were thus 100 Charge Superintendents, 2,700 Supervisors and 35,140 Enumerators for the State.

Tours of
the Census
Superin-
tendent
and his
Assist-
ants.
District
confer-
ences.

11 In order to stimulate census work and ascertain by actual inspection the working of the codal instructions, the Census Superintendent toured in July 1920 in portions of Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The touring was resumed in the months of December 1920 January February and March 1921 informal conferences with the Deputy Commissioners of districts having been held in the interval (i.e., in July and October 1920) at Bangalore and Mysore. District conferences were held by the Census Superintendent generally at the district head quarter towns in the months of January and February 1921 to discuss the progress of census work, to remove doubts and difficulties and to draw up programmes of future work. With a similar object the two Assistants to the Census Superintendent were also

constantly on the move in all parts of the State until the date of final enumeration

12 With a view to bring into prominence the successive stages in census operations and to ensure adequate attention to each stage in good time, a census calendar showing the chain of census operations in all the districts till the end of 1920 was issued in the last week of June 1920, forms of fortnightly progress reports from the Charge Superintendents to the Census Superintendent being also simultaneously distributed. As the programme thus laid down was somewhat dislocated by the press strike, outbreak of plague, etc., a revised calendar for December 1920 was issued early in that month, and the calendar from 1st January 1921 onwards until the close of the slip copying in the districts was circulated in the latter part of December 1920

Census
calendar
and pro-
gress
reports

13 At this Census, a change was made by which the census of railways was incorporated with that of the districts and cities within which they were situated, and railway census officers thus worked directly under the Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Presidents of city areas. Part III of the Mysore Census Code dealt specially with the census of railways within the jurisdiction of the Mysore Government

Census of
railways

14 In January 1921, instructions were issued for regulating the census of certain special tracts in Mysore and Hassan Districts consisting mostly of inhabited forest and hilly regions

Census of
special
tracts

15 In the case of institutions like jails, lock-ups, hospitals, etc., special arrangements were made for both preliminary and final enumeration

Arrange-
ments for
the cen-
sus of
jails, etc

16 Preliminary enumeration (or the writing up of the general census schedules) commenced soon after the census divisions and agency were finally constituted and house numbering was checked with reference to block lists. The forms of census schedules were, with slight differences, the same as those prescribed for British India. The preliminary enumeration began in February 1921 and was completed by about the middle of March

Prelimi-
nary Enu-
meration

17 In the last week of February 1921, proclamations in English and Kannada were issued to all the inhabitants of villages and towns (including cities) requesting them as far as possible to remain in their houses on the night of the 18th March 1921, to keep their dogs muzzled and to help the census enumerator with a light on his arrival

Proclama-
tion to the
public

18 With a view to utilize the services of all available officials in the final enumeration and with the object of expediting the preparation of the provisional totals, all public offices, courts and schools, in the State were closed for three days on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1921

Closing of
public
institu-
tions

19 For the final Census of the floating population like (a) the gathering at jatias, fairs and festivals, (b) canters, (c) touring officials, (d) passengers in railway trains, separate rules were issued in Parts II and III of the Mysore Census Code. There was no preliminary enumeration in such cases

Special
arrange-
ments
for the
enumera-
tion of the
floating
popula-
tion
Final enu-
meration

20 The final Census took place on the 18th March 1921 and consisted in the correction of the preliminary census record with reference to the actual facts on the night of the final Census

21 Special arrangements having been made for the making up of provisional totals in districts and city areas, the same were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India on the 24th March 1921. After the application of a variety of tests during tabulation, the final totals for the population of the State (including

Provi-
sional and
final
totals

Civil and Military Station Bangalore) were ascertained to be 5,978,892 consisting of 8,017,117 males and 2,931,775 females; and differed from the provisional totals by +2,232.

Industrial Census.

32. A census of industrial establishments as at the Census of 1911 but on a more extended scale was taken on first April 1921. The results of this Census are contained in Table XXII of Part II and are also dealt with in Chapter XII of this Report.

Collection of statistical and general information or Economic statistics.

33. Apart from the industrial census and as a novel feature of the 1921 Census, statistical and general information on certain subjects bearing on the economic life of the people was collected by the Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Presidents of city areas after the Industrial Census was over. This information is utilized in Chapter XII of the Report.

Organization of the Central Abstraction Office.

21. A single Central Abstraction Office for the State was organized in April 1921 and was located in two rented buildings on the Lal Bagh Road. It was equipped with furniture either loaned from the Headquarter Offices in Bangalore or made to order. The chapters on Sorting and Compilation were issued in June 1921.

Slip Copying.

25. At this Census, a departure was made by which slip copying was done either by enumerators along with preliminary enumeration or by a special establishment in census charges after the completion of final enumeration. The chapter on Slip copying (forming Part V of the Census Code) was accordingly issued in February 1921. The slip copying in all the census charges was over by about the end of July 1921 only the schedules of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore being slip-copied in the Central Abstraction Office.

Abstraction and tabulation.

26. Sorting of the slips for the several census tables began in August 1921 and was completed by about the end of January 1922. Compilation proceeded more or less simultaneously with sorting and was over in March 1922.

Tabulation (or the preparation of tables in the forms laid down by the Government of India) progressed along with compilation and was finished by the end of March 1922 when the last Tables were sent to Press. Part II (of the Census Report) comprising the Imperial Tables was issued from the Press in the last week of June 1922, advance copies of the volume having been sent to the Census Commissioner for India in the first week of June.

Volumes of the Census Report.

27. Besides Part I (Report) and II (Imperial Tables) *three other parts will contain the results of the Census —

Part III Administrative.

IV Tankwar Tables.

V Village Population Tables.

Cost of Census.

28. As the census operations are not yet over the final figures showing the cost of census are not available but the following comparative statement will suffice for practical purposes.

Census 1921			Census 1911		
Years	Expenditure	Remarks	Years	Expenditure	Remarks
1919-20	11,885	Actual (Includes printing charges. Budget.	1909-10	5,000	Actual (Does not include printing charges.
1920-21	1,01,578		1910-11	58,000	
1921-22	1,34,181		1911-12	71,000	
1922-23	85,000		1912-13	23,000	
			1913-14	4,000	
Total	2,82,744		Total	1,61,000	

The increase of expenditure in the present Census is due to the enormous rise in the cost of paper, printing charges and other items.

29. Sanads (or certificates) have been distributed by the Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Presidents of city unions to a large number of Enumerators and Supervisors who did good work during the Census, 113 Money-prizes being also awarded to 89 supervisors and 21 census clerks for meritorious work while the services of such of the Charge Superintendents and Divisional Census Officers as did zealous work are recorded in Government Proceedings No. M 4612—701 Census 15-212, dated 15th February 1922. Among the Deputy Commissioners, those of Tumkur and Hassan Districts (Messrs. Ananda Rao Sastri and Venkoba Rao) distinguished themselves by taking special interest in the census operations within their districts. To all others who have in any way co-operated or helped to expedite the census work since the beginning in January 1920 the acknowledgments of the Census Superintendent are hereby rendered. The thanks of the Census Superintendent are also due to Mr. N. S. Subba Rao Principal of the Maharaja's College, Mysore for giving access to certain recent literature regarding the population question discussed in Chapter XII of the Report and to Messrs. M. Sadasiva Rao and K. R. Krishnaswamiengar for help in the revision of the proofs.

30. If any reader should be disposed to question like Sir Robert Giffen who groined about thirty years ago at the portentous bulk of the census reports of a vast country the wisdom or propriety of issuing a census report in five volumes the following explanatory statement may enable such a reader to form his own judgment in the matter. The Nautical Almanac is as is well known published annually by the British Admiralty for the use of the officers navigating the British Navy and Mercantile Marine. In the same way a decennial census report may be said to be intended for the use of the statesman, the legislator, the financier, the economist, the medical practitioner, the sociologist, the statistician, the actuary and other technical experts in order to enable them to accelerate the progress of the country within their respective spheres of influence during the next ten years. On this point the following passage from Burn's Vital Statistics will be found instructive.

"The study of vital statistics is the link connecting the statesman, the historian, the medical practitioner, the statistician and the actuary, but it appeals to each in a different way."

Acknowledgments

Raison d'être of the Census Report and Tables

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF MYSORE STATE, 1921.

CHAPTER I

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

1 Imperial Table I, Subsidiary Tables I, II, III and VI of this Chapter and Provincial Table I embody the statistics pertaining to area, population and density. For a clear understanding of these statistics it is necessary to look at them as a whole for the State and afterwards to analyse them by divisions, districts and taluks. By the term "population" as used in these tables is to be understood, unless there is anything repugnant in the context the "actual population enumerated as residing" within the limits of the Mysore State (including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) on the 18th March 1921. By "natural population" is understood the population which claims the Mysore State as its birthplace on the 18th March 1921 or in other words the actual population *minus* immigrants *plus* emigrants (*vide* Subsidiary Table IV).

Reference
to statisti-
cal tables.

2 The population of the State (including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) on the 18th March 1921 was 5,978,892 persons distributed into 16,568 inhabited villages and 105 towns (including cities) the number of inhabited houses being 1,196,883 and the number of persons per square mile being 203. The mean density of population has steadily increased from 142 in 1881 to 203 in 1921 and the following table exhibits the present density of population in the State as compared with certain adjacent provinces and states in Southern India and with certain countries of Europe.

General
statistics
for the
State

Country	Area in square miles	Population	Mean density
Mysore	29,476	5,978,892	203
Hyderabad	82,698	12,471,770	151
Travancore	7,625	4,006,062	525
Madras Presidency	143,852	42,794,155	297
Bombay	186,994	26,701,148	143
Ceylon	25,481	4,504,000	177
Scotland	30,406	4,882,000	161
Denmark	16,566	3,269,000	197

3 If Imperial Table I and Subsidiary Table I be carefully studied, it will be seen that the mean densities in the two divisions are markedly different, being 223 and 149 respectively and that the two divisions are differentiated from each other in several other respects. The normal rainfall in the Eastern Division is 28.8 inches against 56.6 inches, or nearly double the quantity, in the Western Division, the percentage of irrigated area being 9.2 in the Eastern Division against 28.8 in the Western Division. Further, the percentage of total cultivable area is 48.7 in the Eastern Division against 39.3 in the Western Division, the percentage of gross cultivated area under rice in the Eastern Division is 10.8 against 26 in the Western Division, and the number of towns in the Eastern Division is 72 against 32 in the Western Division. Other differences in regard to longevity, civil condition, literacy, mother-tongue and occupations will be dealt with in the respective chapters of the Report. It may be observed here that the natural differences or other artificial causes have led to the depopulation of certain portions of the Western

Analysis
by natural
divisions

Division and that the "Malnad Improvement Scheme" was therefore launched in 1914 for improving the material condition of the Malnad. This matter will be discussed in more detail in other portions of this Report.

Analysis
by dis-
tricts and
cities.

4 A reference to Imperial Table I will show that of the eight districts the Mysore District has the largest area, followed by Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Shimoga, Holar, Bangalore and Kadur in the order given, Hassan taking the last place. As regards population the Mysore District again takes the lead, Kadur being the least populous.

The following table exhibits the ratio of the area and population of each district to the total area and population of the State —

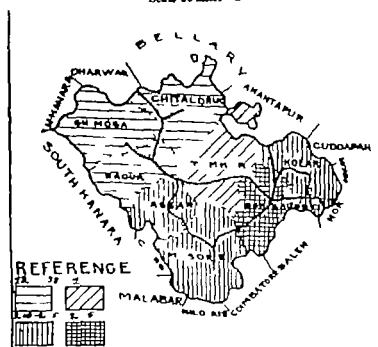
District or City	Percentage on total area of the State	Percentage on the total population of the State
1. Bangalore District (including Bangalore City)	10.44	15.9
2. Holar District (including Holar Gold Fields)	10.70	18.3
3. Tumkur District	13.77	12.9
4. Mysore District (including Mysore City)	18.60	23.4
5. Chitaldrug District	14.11	9.0
6. Hassan District	9.01	9.8
7. Kadur District	9.47	5.6
8. Shimoga District	13.67	8.2
9. Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	0.06	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0

On comparing the mean densities of population in the eight districts with the mean density for the State it will be found that four of the districts have a mean density higher and the other four less than that of the State. The following outline map will illustrate the same facts graphically. On analysing Subei

MAP OF MYSORE.

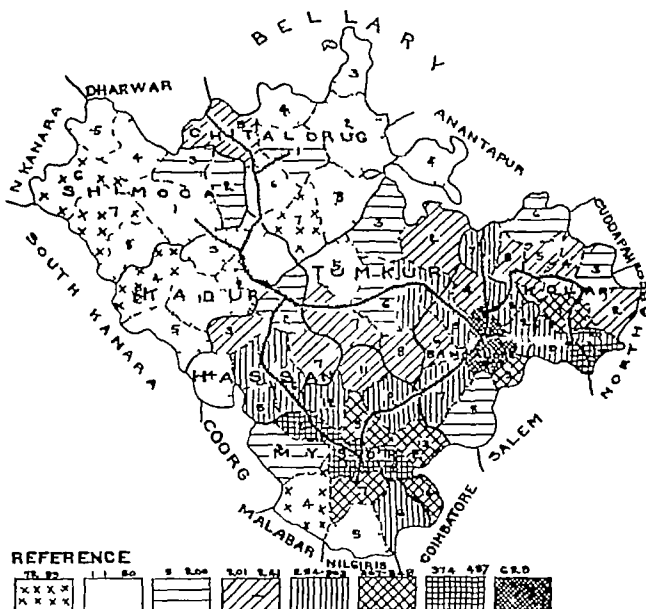
Density of population per square mile in the several districts.

Scale 50 miles—1



diary Table I and the outline map it will be seen that the Bangalore District easily takes the first place in regard to density owing to its high percentage of

Scale 40 miles—F



Abstract

Karen DeMarce

1. Kishnaga and Kandi
 2. Channagiri
 3. Hornah.
 4. Kishnagar.
 5. Sorah.
 6. Sagar
 7. Nagar
 8. Tithibari.

cultivated and irrigated areas (which produce sufficient food crops) and to its excellent railway communication, only three taluks out of nine having still to be connected by railway. Moreover it possesses a good climate and a fertile soil and contains the Administrative Headquarters of the State. The factors of density, in the case of the other districts are easy of analysis, the low density of Shimoga and Kadur Districts being due to their containing large extents of hills and forests and to there being at present no large industries beyond the nascent Iron Works at Bhadravathi in Shimoga District.

5 The density of population in the taluks and cities of the State is given in column 12 of Provincial Table I and the appended map illustrates the same graphically except in the case of the three taluks mentioned below. As regards the three taluks of Bangalore, Mysore and Bowringpet the densities entered in Provincial Table I differ from those in the map as the populations of the corresponding cities have in the map been taken into account while they have been omitted in calculating the density of the taluks in Provincial Table I. In the Eastern Division the taluk with the highest density is the Bangalore Taluk (including Bangalore City) with a mean density of 629 persons per square mile, but if the cities be excluded T-Narsipur Taluk leads with a mean density of 422, as it led at the last Census with a mean density of 410. Heggaddevankote Taluk has the least density (94) in the Eastern Division its density having declined from 103 at the last Census. In the Western Division Arkalgud Taluk has the highest density as in the 1911 Census although the actual density has declined from 312 to 303, Nagar Taluk having the lowest density of 72 against a density of 71 at the last Census. Of the eleven taluks included in the scale of density (300-450 per square mile) four, *i.e.*, Arkalgud, Yedatore, Seringapatam and T-Narsipur Taluks are traversed by the Cauvery river from end to end and their high density is in part due to the irrigation from the river channels of large areas of land and to their resulting capacity to feed a large population. The density in the other taluks can be easily analysed with reference to climate, soil, agricultural and irrigational facilities, railway communication, industrial development and the like.

**Analysis
of density
in taluks**

6 The populations recorded at the several censuses and the rates of increase from decade to decade are shown below —

**Variation
in popula-
tion at the
several
censuses**

Year of census	Population	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent
1871	5,055,402	
1881	4,186,188	—17.2
1891	4,943,604	+18.1
1901	5,539,399	+12.1
1911	5,806,193	+4.8
1921	59,78,892	+30

The net variation during the past fifty years has been an increase of population by 923,490 persons or by 18 per cent. The State has had no accession of territory since 1871. The increase in the natural population during the decade as distinguished from the actual population is 2.4 per cent (*vide* Subsidiary Table IV).

7 As a large portion of the increase of population is due to the excess of births over deaths and as the rates of increase during the several decenniums are not uniform, the question may be put as to whether there is any law, or principle governing this increase. About a hundred and twenty years ago, T. R. Malthus published an essay in England laying down certain abstract propositions regarding the growth of population, and these have, after much controversy, and subject to minor modifications in detail, been accepted by most of the classical economists. As a reference to these propositions will clarify and shorten the subsequent discussions about the growth and distribution of population in Mysore, it will be convenient to recapitulate them below (as given by Bagehot and Nicholson).

**The law
of popula-
tion**

(a) Population has a tendency to outstrip the means of subsistence if it were not kept down by self-restraint, vice or misery, (the phrase "means of subsistence" including not only food and drink, but also fuel and the means of providing clothing and shelter).

(b) In a state of society where self-restraint does not act at all or only acts in a negligible degree, population will augment till the poorest class of the community have only the bare means of subsistence.

(c) In a community where self restraint acts effectually each class of the community will augment till it reaches the point at which it begins to exercise that restraint.

The above propositions being taken as a hypothesis to begin with it will be seen therefrom that the growth of population during any period is much influenced by the moral and material development during that period or in other words by the conditions of the decade.

8 Let us therefore review the progress under the following heads —

- I Seasonal conditions and agricultural prospects.
- II State of public health
- III Development under education co-operative movement, agriculture and irrigation, industries and commerce communications, etc.
- IV Miscellaneous improvements and administrative measures.

On taking a retrospect of the ten years comprised in the intercensal period, we find that four (i.e., 1911-12, 1916-17 and 1917-18) were "good" years, four (i.e., 1911-12, 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21) were "tolerable" years, and the other two (i.e., 1918-19 and 1920-21) were "bad" years the year 1918-19 being the worst in the series. By a "good" year is meant one in which the rainfall was generally reasonable, sufficient and well distributed throughout the State by a "tolerable" year being meant one in which either of the two monsoons proved scanty or gave rise to apprehensions of scarcity but subsequent rains materially improved the situation, and by a "bad" year being meant one in which the rainfall was on the whole defective and unseasonable or ill-distributed. The outcome of harvests and the prices of food grains during these years generally depended on the quantity and distribution of rainfall.

The year 1918 in which influenza broke out in the State in a pandemic form when the great European War was nearing its close and when the food situation was acute touched the nadir the other bad years being 1915 and 1917. In the three years 1912, 1915 and 1920, public health in the State was good, it being fair in the four years 1911, 1913, 1914 and 1919. The vital statistics embodied in Subdiary Table V record though imperfectly the ravages made by plague and influenza.

The number of public and private institutions in the State rose from 4,373 in 1911-12 to 10,208 in 1920-21 and their strength from 146,198 pupils in 1911-12 to 318,849 in 1920-21. This remarkable advance in education during the decade has been made in all directions and is explanatory of the increase in literacy (forming the subject of Chapter VIII of the Report). Primary education was much extended by the introduction in 1914 of the Compulsory Education Scheme while technical education was greatly stimulated by the opening in 1913-14 of the Chama rajendra Technical Institute in Mysore and of engineering and commercial schools in Bangalore. University education received an impetus by the founding in 1915-16 of the Mysore University and by the opening in 1917-18 of B A Classes in the Maharani's College, Mysore.

The progress of the co-operative movement during the period has been equally striking. The number of co-operative societies which was 111 at the beginning of 1911-12 rose to 1,500 at the end of 1920-21 the number of members similarly increasing from 9,043 to 92,121 and the working capital from about four lakhs of rupees to about 78 lakhs of rupees respectively. The net profits of the societies for the year 1920-21 amounted to nearly four lakhs of rupees while the reserve fund which had stood at less than ten thousand rupees at the beginning of 1911-12 amounted to nearly seven lakhs of rupees at the end of 1920-21 thus bearing testimony to the sound financial position of some of the societies. Several co-operative societies have also been taking praiseworthy interest in developing the general well-being of their villages, viz., the formation and management of schools, opening of reading rooms, etc.

The Department of Agriculture was reorganized in 1913-14 with a view to afford more help to the agriculturists of the State and three farms, one at Marthur in Shimoga District, the second at Babbur in Chitaldrug District and the third at Nagenahalli in Mysore District were opened for experimental and demonstration work during the decade. An agricultural school was established in 1913 in connection with the Hebbal Farm in Bangalore District and much valuable work was done by the Department during the period in the investigation and prevention

Review of the conditions of the decade.

I Seasonal conditions and agricultural prospect

II Public health

III Development under education, etc.
(a) Education

(b) Co-operative Societies.

(c) Agriculture and irrigation.
(d) Agriculture.

of plant diseases and insect pests. A great deal was done to stimulate the growth of commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane and mulberry.

Among the new irrigation works constructed during the decade is the Krishnaraja Sagar Reservoir in the Mysore District. The usual attention was paid to the construction of new irrigation works and the restoration and improvement of existing ones.

An industrial survey of the State was begun in 1911-12 and a report on the same was published in 1913-14. The Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1912-13 and was chiefly instrumental in the establishment with the aid of the Indian Institute of Science of the Sindri Oil Factory in 1916-17 and of several other concerns. The Department also helped private individuals and firms in the running up of machinery required for their business. Among the chief measures adopted by the Economic Development Board and by the Government for stimulating the development of commerce may be mentioned the opening of the Bank of Mysore in 1913 and of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce in 1916. The great undertaking known as the Mysore Iron Works was started in 1917-18, but the manufacturing stage was not reached at the end of this period.

During the decade more than 200 miles of railway were opened for all kinds of traffic, one of the results thereof being to bring the headquarters of three districts (Chitaldrug, Hassan and Chitaldrug) under railway communication. About 96 miles of tramways were opened for traffic during the same period for the more efficient transport of local produce. There was an increase of about 72 miles in the length of roads maintained from State funds and of about 65 miles in the length of District road roads. The number of post offices increased by 14 during the decade.

Among the chief measures introduced for promoting the welfare of the rural people may be mentioned (a) the Madras Improvement Scheme, (b) the Village Improvement Scheme, (c) the Village Extension Scheme, (d) the Village Courts Scheme and (e) the Panchayat Scheme. A Public Health Institute was opened in 1911-12 and a full-time Sanitary Commissioner was appointed in 1916-17. Vaccination against small-pox was made compulsory in selected towns from time to time. The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore were opened during the period for the alleviation of human suffering. Much attention was paid to the provision and improvement of drinking water supply in towns and villages. A Civic and Social Progress Association was started in 1918 for training the people to become good citizens and good members of society.

9. As a Special Finance Committee have been recently investigating whether the rapid development portrayed in the above pages has been dearly purchased at the cost of financial embarrassment the reader may well — and the question is relevant with reference to the results of the next decennial Census — if the moral and material development during the decade has been normal and if the same rate of progress will continue for another decade. As the civilised world has been passing for the last two years through a severe industrial and commercial depression and as the activities of the Government Departments now engaged in moral and material development are already under retrenchment, I shall endeavour to enable the reader to form his own judgement in the matter in the day light of history. The first historical analogy leads us to the Seven Years' War in the 18th century and this is how Macaulay describes the after effects in England of that long war. (Take his first essay on the Earl of Chatham) "It must be owned that these signs of prosperity were in some degree delusive. It must be owned that some of our conquests were rather splendid than useful. It must be owned that the expense of the war never entered into Pitt's consideration. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the cost of his victories increased the pleasure with which he contemplated them. Unlike other men in his situation he loved to exaggerate the sums which the nation was laying out under his direction. He was proud of the sacrifices and efforts which his eloquence and his success had induced his countrymen to make. The price at which he purchased faithful service and complete victory, though far smaller than that which his son the most profuse and incapable of war ministers, paid for treachery, defeat and shame, was long and severely felt by the nation."

The second parallel takes us to the aftermath of the Napoleonic War. This is how Green describes (in his History of the English People) the effects of the war in England after its close.

"The peace which closed the great war with Napoleon left Britain feverish and exhausted. Of her conquests at sea she retained only (a few) On the other hand the pressure of heavy taxation and of the debt which now reached eight hundred millions was embittered by the general distress of the country. The rapid development of English industry for a time ran ahead of the world's demands: the markets at home and abroad were glutted with unsaleable goods and mills and manufactories were brought to a standstill. The scarcity caused by a series of bad harvests was intensified by the selfish legislation of land owners in Parliament. Society too was disturbed by the great changes of employment consequent on a sudden return to peace after twenty years of war and by the disbanding of the immense forces employed at sea and on land. The steady opposition too of the administration in which Lord Castlereagh's influence was now supreme, to any project of political progress created a dangerous irritation which brought to the front men whose demand of a "radical reform" in English institutions won them the name of "Radicals" and drove more violent agitators into treasonable disaffection and silly plots.

The reader will thus see that the veil of uncertainty hangs over the future, the forces at work—political, social and economic—in India and other parts of the civilised world not being amenable to exact mathematical calculation.

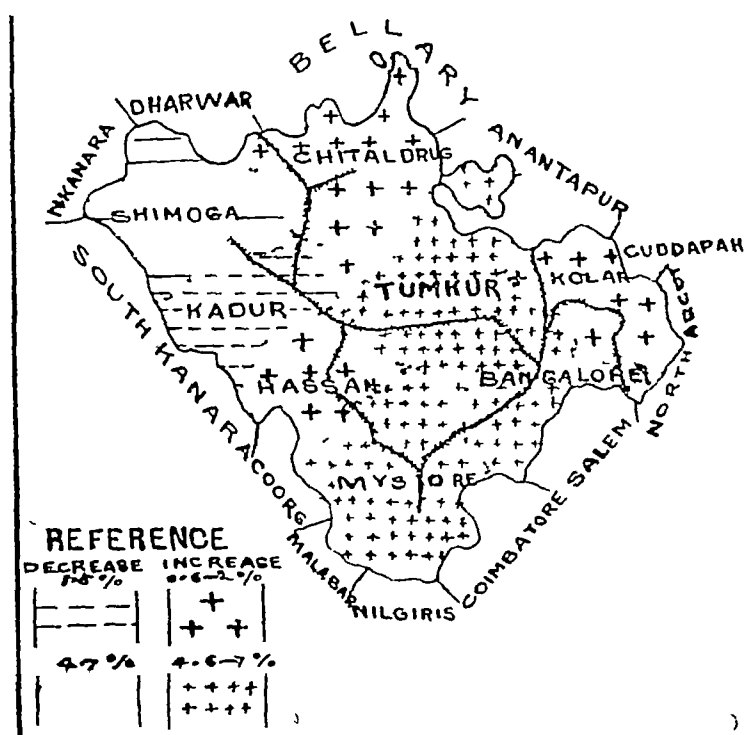
A general
view of
the
growth of
popula-
tion in the
districts.

10 We now return to analyse by districts, the growth of population during the decade which according to para 6 shows an increase by 3 per cent over the population of the 1911 Census. This increase of 3 per cent is not uniformly distributed over the several districts of the State as it varies from 0·8 per cent in Hassan District to 6·9 per cent in Bangalore District (including the City) and as there have been decreases of 1·5 and 4·7 per cent in the populations of Kadur and Shimoga Districts respectively. The variations in percentage and density in the several districts are shown in the appended maps. In these maps the populations of cities (except Civil and Military Station Bangalore) have been included within those of their respective districts.

MAP OF MYSORE

Percentage variation in the population of the several districts since 1911

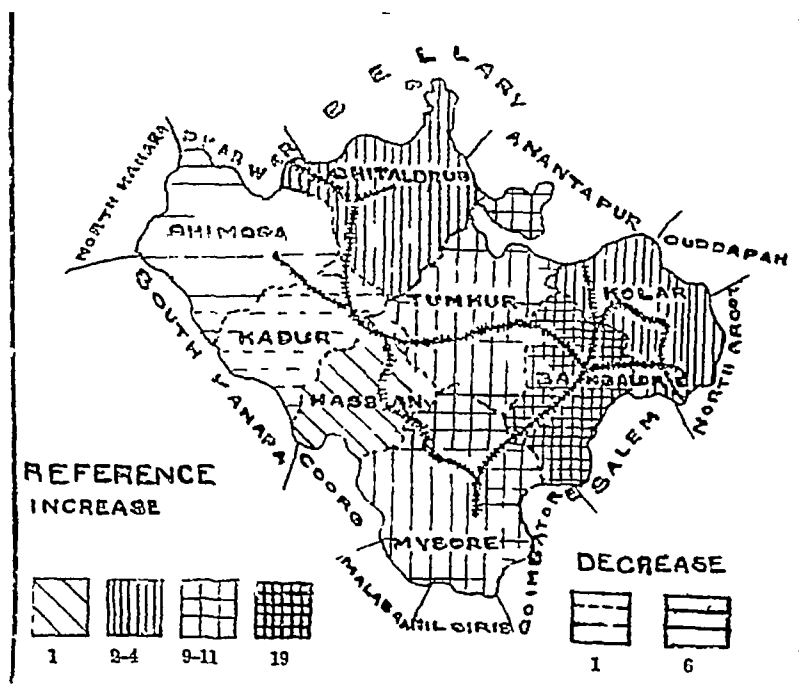
Scale 80 miles = 1"



MAP OF MYSORE,

Variation in density per square mile in the several districts since 1911

Scale 80 miles = 1"



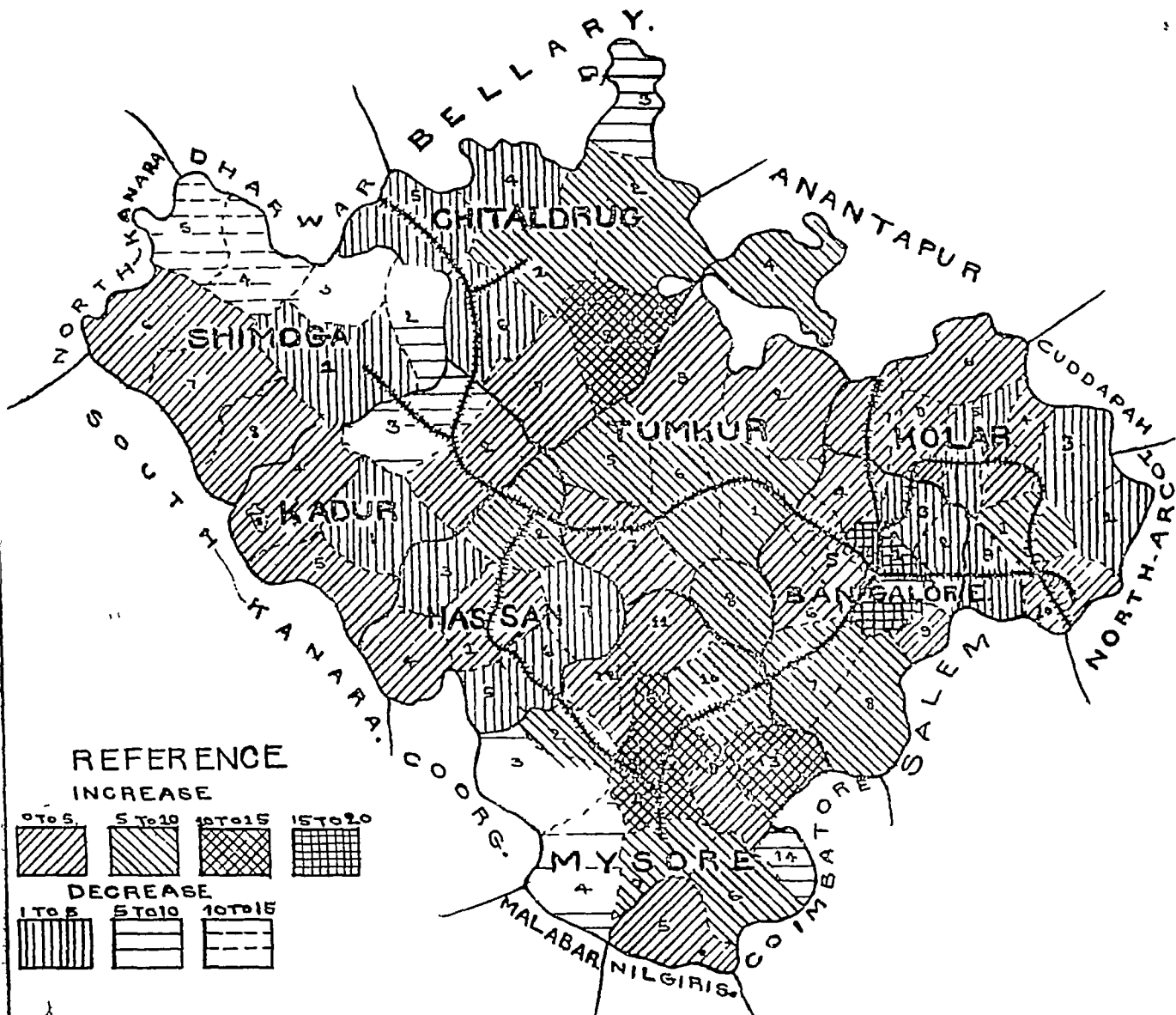
Detailed
examina-
tion of the
variation.

11 We may now proceed to examine in detail the variation of population in the several districts. In the map illustrating the percentage increase in taluks the percentages of variation for such of the taluks as have sub-taluks and cities are consolidated and differ from those given in Provincial Table I which gives the variation for sub-taluks and cities separately from the taluks in which the former are situated. Similar remarks apply to the map showing the percentage increase in districts, the population of cities being included in those of the districts in which they are situated. The population of the Civil and Military Station Bangalore, has however not been included in the population of the Bangalore Taluk or of Bangalore District. In trying to correlate the growth of population with the increase of occupied and irrigated areas under agriculture in each district, I have met with certain difficulties. The matter will therefore be deferred to the Chapter on Occupations. For reasons given in paras 40-43 of Part I of the Census Report 1911, it is not possible to correlate the growth of population with the imperfect vital statistics recorded in Subsidiary Table V

- (1) *Bangalore District*.—The percentage of increase during the decennium has been 6·9 for the district including the City. All the taluks of the district, with the exception of Hoskote and Devanhalli Taluks, show increases ranging from 1 per cent in Doddballapur Taluk to 9·76 per cent in Kankanhalli Taluk. The decreases in Hoskote and Devanhalli Taluks are due to the effect of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. The railway mileage in the district received an increase owing to the opening of the Bangalore Chikballapur Light Railway during the period, and there has been some industrial and commercial development in Bangalore City during the decade.
- (2) *Kolar District*.—The population of the district (including Kolar Gold Fields) has augmented by 1·8 per cent during the decade and six taluks have shared this increase. The decreases in the other taluks are due to the effects of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. The light railway from Bowringpet to Bangalore via Chikballapur which was opened during this decade passes through the headquarters of Kolar Srinivasapur Chintamani, Siddaghatta and Chikballapur Taluks.
- (3) *Tumkur District*.—The percentage of increase in the district during the decade has been 5·1 and is shared by all the taluks, the increases varying from 1·9 in Tiptur Taluk to 7·2 in Tumkur Taluk. This district stands out pre-eminent among all the districts of the State by reason of the general increase of population in the district being spread over all the taluks. The population of the district is mainly agricultural, there being no big centres of industry like Bangalore City or Kolar Gold Fields.
- (4) *Mysore District*.—The population of the district including the City has risen by 4·8 per cent during the period. The growth of population has occurred in all the taluks except Hunsur and Heggaddevankote Taluks and the Yelandur Jahgir the increases ranging from 0·8 per cent in Nagamangala Taluk to 14·7 per cent in Seringapatam Taluk. The Mysore-Arisikere Railway was opened for traffic during this period and passes through Mysore and Yedatore Taluks. The decreases in the two taluks and the Jahgir are mainly due to the effects of the influenza outbreak of 1918-19.
- (5) *Chitaldrug District*.—The population of the district has increased by 1·8 per cent during the decade but this increase is not shared by four taluks (Jagalur, Molakalmuru, Holalkere and Davangere) the other four taluks exhibiting an increase varying from 0·4 per cent in Hosdurga Taluk to 10·7 in Hiriyur Taluk. The Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway passing through Holalkere and Chitaldrug Taluks was opened for traffic during the decade.
- (6) *Hassan District*.—The increase of population in this district has been nominal being only 0·6 per cent during the decade and this increase is shared by only three taluks the remaining four taluks, showing a decrease ranging from 8·4 per cent in Belur Taluk to 0·5 per cent in Hole-Naripur Taluk. The Mysore-Arisikere Railway passes through Hole-Naripur, Hassan and Arisikere Taluks.

Percentage of variation of the population of each taluk since 1911.

Scale 40 miles = 1"



BANGALORE DISTRICT	Kolar District—concd	MYSORE DISTRICT	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT	KADUR DISTRICT
1 Bangalore	6 Bagepalli and	1 Mysore	1. Chitaldrug	1 Chikmagalur
2 Hoskote	Gudibanda (Sub)	2 Yedatore	2 Challakere	2 Kadur
3 Devanahalli	7 Goribidnur	3 Hunsur	3 Molakalmuru	3 Tarnkere
4 Doddballapur	8 Chikballapur	4 Heggaddevanhokte	4 Jagalur	4 Koppa and Nara simharajapura
5 Nalamangala	9 Malur	5 Gundlupet	5 Davangere and Harihar (Sub)	(Sub)
6 Magadi	10 Bowringpet	6 Chamrajnagar	6 Holalkere	5 Mudgere
7 Channarayana and Glosepet (Sub)	TUMKUR DISTRICT	7 Nanjangud	7 Hosdurga	6 Sringeri (Jahgur)
8 Kankanhalli	1 Tumkur	8 T Narasipur	8 Hirnyur	SHIMOGA DISTRICT
9 Anekal	2 Maddaguri and Roratagere (Sub)	9 Seringapatam and French Rocks (Sub)	HASSAN DISTRICT	1. Shimoga and Kumsi (Sub)
KOLAR DISTRICT	3 Sira	10 Mandya	1 Hassan and Alur (Sub)	2 Channarayana
1 Kolar	4 Pavagada	11 Nagamangla	2 Arsikere	3 Honnali
2 Mulbagal	5 Ohiknayakanhalli	12 Krishnarajapete	3 Belur	4 Shikarpur
3 Sririvaspur	6 Gubbi	13 Malavalli	4 Manjarabad	5 Sorab
4 Chintamani	7 Tippur and Turuve- kere (Sub)	14 Yelandur (Jahgur)	5 Arkalgud	6 Sagor
5 Sidlaghatta	8 Kudgal		6 Hole-Narasipur	7 Nagar
			7 Channarayana-patna.	8 Tirihahalli

- (7) *Kadur District*—The population of the district has declined by 1.5 per cent during the decade and the decrease is shared by two taluks (Chikmagalur and Tarikere) and the Sringeri Jahgir each of the other three taluks showing an increase of population ranging from 0.8 in Mudgere Taluk to 2.5 in Koppa Taluk.
- (8) *Shimoga District*.—The population of the district has declined by 4.7 per cent during the period and this decrease is shared by all the taluks except Sagar Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluka. The Mysore Iron Works which are still in their nascent stage are situated in Bhadravathi in Shimoga Taluk.

General
summary
of results

12. The following comparative statement shows the taluks in which the population as returned in 1921 shows a decline as compared with that of 1871

Taluk	Population in 1871	Population in 1921	Decrease (—)
1. Shimoga (including Kamed Sub)	92,935	91,165	—1,760
2. Shikarpur	63,310	65,533	—7,787
3. Sorab	67,073	66,901	—8,172
4. Sagar	60,039	61,660	—8,496
5. Nagar	49,005	38,180	—4,425
6. Chikmagalur	84,666	80,929	—4,237
7. Tarikere	67,978	65,231	—2,757
8. Belur	73,125	71,182	—1,973
9. Manjarabad	62,918	61,012	—1,876
10. Sidlaghatta	71,298	67,934	—2,454
11. Chikballapur	69,973	66,660	—684
12. Hunsur	116,632	109,182	—7,470

In the case of Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta Taluks the loss of population during the famine of 1876-77 was so heavy that another decade will probably elapse before they regain the populations of 1871. In the case of Hunsur the loss due to the famine was made good in 1911 and the decline since then appears temporary. The case of the other taluks is merged in the larger problem of the decline of population in the Malnad. If the variation of population in these nine malnad taluks is traced during the several censuses, it will be found that in the three taluks of Shimoga, Shikarpur and Nagar there was no loss of population by famine and that the decline began in 1911 in the case of the first two taluks, and in 1901 in the case of Nagar. In the case of Sagar Taluk the loss by famine was never made good and there has been almost a continuous decline. In the case of the other five taluks, the losses by famine were made good in subsequent censuses and the decline in their case began either in 1911 or 1921.

Review
of the
growth of
population
for fifty
years
from 1871

13. As will be observed from para 6 the net increase of population for fifty years from 1871 has been 18 per cent on a population of 5,055,402. In England and Wales the increase of population during the same period has been 67 per cent on a population of 22,712,268. In his essay on "the struggle for existence in human society" in the British Isles, T. H. Huxley estimated in 1863 that an annual addition of more than 800,000 (three hundred thousand) persons was being made to the population of those Islands and that the problem was how to maintain this ever in increasing population. He then summed up the position in England in the following forcible manner.

"And however shocking to the moral sense this eternal competition of man against man and of nation against nation may be, however revolting may be the accumulation of misery at the negative pole of society in contrast with that of monstrous wealth at the positive pole this state of things must abide and grow continually worse so long as Istar holds her way unchecked. It is the true riddle of the Sphinx, and every nation which does not solve it sooner or later will be devoured by the monster itself has created."

14 In para 22 of Chapter II of the Census Report (Part I) of 1901, the question of making a forecast has been discussed and certain approximate rates of increase per annum are given therein for the State as a whole and for the several districts separately. This forecast however was not verified at the Census of 1911, and no forecast was attempted in the Census Report for 1911 (*vide* para 55 of the Report), as the rate of increase was said to depend on the material and sanitary conditions of the decade and on the distribution of the population by age, race and religion. Sometimes, however approximate rates or formulas of increase may be required by Government Departments or voluntary associations in connection with questions relating to vital statistics, medical relief and sanitation, taxation, education and food supply, etc. In such cases the annual rate of increase for the State may be taken to be (18/50) or 0.36 per cent, this being the average for the past 50 years. This average rate of increase for the State may not be applicable to the several districts and taluks and in this case, the average rate of variation must be calculated in the same way as for the State. By taking a period of 50 years, all possible natural calamities like war, famine and epidemics may be supposed to have been exhausted and their effect in reducing population is taken into account. The following remarks of R. Mayo Smith (page 377-8 of his *Statistics and Sociology*) deserve attention in this connection:

A forecast of the probable increase of population during the de-cennium 1921-31

"Since the days of Malthus much thought has been expended in trying to formulate a law of population. Most of the formulae which have found expression rest on biological considerations of the power of reproduction in the human species and the relation of that power to the possible increase of the means of subsistence. The results reached by theory are however rather indefinite and altogether unsatisfactory. * * * The useful things to know are the real facts respecting the growth of population and the connection this growth has with the economic resources of the population. * * * Civilized populations therefore with very few exceptions, continue to grow. The actual means of subsistence must also continue to grow, otherwise either such increase would be impossible or would be accompanied by a lower standard of well being. It belongs to economic statistics to measure the increase of wealth and to determine whether its distribution is such as to increase the average well-being."

The matter will be pursued further in the Chapter (XII) on Occupations.

15 Details regarding occupied houses and house room will be found in Imperial Table I, Subsidiary Table VII and Provincial Table I. The definition of "dwelling house" adopted at the present Census was practically the same as the one followed in 1911 and ran as follows:—

Dwellings Definition of "dwelling house"

"A dwelling house is a house or a portion thereof occupied by a single commensal family including its resident servants. Commensality or the taking of meals together is the test by which one family or one dwelling house is to be distinguished from another."

Mills, factories, barr and silledar lines, jails, schools, plantations containing houses, mutts, makans, temples, shops, chattrams, dharmasalas, travellers' bungalows, etc., were also numbered in the same way as houses. The total number of occupied houses thus censused in the State was 1,196,883 and shows an increase of 38,879 houses over the number enumerated at the last Census. In the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the houses were numbered in accordance with the instructions issued by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras.

16 There has been an increase in the average number of occupied houses per square mile in the State from 39 in 1911 to 41 in the present Census. On reviewing by natural divisions, it will be seen that the average has increased in the Eastern Division since 1891, but that it has fallen in the Western Division since 1901. On analysing by districts and cities, it will be observed that the average has increased in most of the districts and cities of the Eastern Division while it has been either stationary or falling in the districts of the Western Division.

Number of occupied houses per square mile

III.—VARIATION IN RELATION TO DENSITY SINCE 1871

District and Natural Division	Percentage of variation. Increase (+) Decrease (-)						Percentage of increase in population in period 1911 to 1921. Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Mean density per square mile				
	1881 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1921	1901 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931		1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	+2.9	+4.8	+12.1	+12.1	-17.2	+12.9	362	297	189	189	162	779
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	+2.7	+4.7	+12.8	+12.8	-17.7	+17.8	139	124	124	124	129	129
Eastern Division	+4.2	+7.0	+12.9	+21.2	-21.2	+22.2	222	214	209	175	152	122
Bangalore City	+32.7	+27.7	-12.2	+24.6	+2.7	+25.2	23,177	9,073	7,115	6,226	4,292	6,220
Bangalore District	+2.8	+4.2	+12.7	+12.7	-22.1	+12.7	297	224	224	202	171	222
Kolar Gold Fields (City)*	+4.7	+12.2	+12.2	K O F	City did not exist prior to 1911		2,222	2,721	2,222	204	—	—
Kolar District	+1.9	+2.7	+12.1	+12.1	-21.2	+22.2	291	224	224	224	129	129
Tumkur District	+4.1	+2.7	+12.1	+12.1	-21.2	+22.2	129	124	124	124	129	129
Mysore City	+17.7	+4.7	-2.0	+22	+2.2	+22.2	6,222	7,222	7,120	7,120	6,247	6,026
Mysore District	+2.8	+2.2	+12.2	+12.2	-21.2	+22.2	222	222	224	202	177	121
Chitaldrug District	+1.2	+10.2	+20.2	+22.2	-22.2	+22.2	121	124	124	124	77	127
Western Division	-1.2	-1.7	+2.2	+12.2	-2.2	+2.2	129	121	124	124	222	121
Hassan District	+2.2	+2.2	+12.2	+12.2	-17.2	+12.2	212	212	212	222	121	129
Kolar District	-1.2	-2.2	+2.2	+12.2	-2.2	+2.2	129	121	124	124	124	129
Bangalore District	-4.7	-2.2	+2.2	+2.2	-2.2	+2.2	122	122	122	122	129	129
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	+12.9	+12.2	-12.2	+7.2	+12.2	+12.2	2,724	7,227	6,217	7,222	6,222	6,222

Figures for Kolar Gold Fields (City) and Kolar District where they occur in columns 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11 differ from those in the last Census Report as they have been revised in accordance with the present area of Kolar Gold Fields (City).

IV.—VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION

District and Natural Division	Population in 1921				Population in 1911				Varying per cent (1911-1921) in Natural population Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Actual population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Net local population	Actual population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Net local population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	2,772,222	212,222	122,222	2,772,222	2,222,222	212,222	122,222	2,222,222	+ 2.4
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	2,222,222	222,222	—	2,222,222	2,222,222	222,222	—	2,222,222	—
Eastern Division	2,222,222	222,222	—	2,222,222	2,222,222	222,222	—	2,222,222	—
Bangalore City	112,222	22,222	—	112,222	112,222	22,222	—	112,222	—
Bangalore District	722,222	22,222	—	722,222	722,222	22,222	—	722,222	—
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	27,222	22,222	—	27,222	27,222	22,222	—	27,222	—
Kolar District	722,222	22,222	—	722,222	722,222	22,222	—	722,222	—
Tumkur District	722,222	22,222	—	722,222	722,222	22,222	—	722,222	—
Mysore City	22,222	22,222	—	22,222	22,222	22,222	—	22,222	—
Mysore District	1,222,222	22,222	—	1,222,222	1,222,222	22,222	—	1,222,222	—
Chitaldrug District	272,222	22,222	—	272,222	272,222	22,222	—	272,222	—
Western Division	1,222,222	122,222	—	1,222,222	1,222,222	122,222	—	1,222,222	—
Hassan District	222,222	22,222	—	222,222	222,222	22,222	—	222,222	—
Kolar District	222,222	22,222	—	222,222	222,222	22,222	—	222,222	—
Bangalore District	222,222	22,222	—	222,222	222,222	22,222	—	222,222	—
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	112,222	22,222	—	112,222	112,222	22,222	—	112,222	—

† These figures have been revised as per present Kolar Gold Fields (City)

‡ These figures remain as they were in 1911

(a) Figures are not available for Districts for columns 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10.

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 and 5 for the Mysore State and the two Natural Divisions are not equal to the totals of the figures for the Districts and the cities concerned, because, for instance, figures for the Kolar District and enclaves in the Hassan District will be shown as an immigrant against the Hassan District but counted to be shown as such against the Western Division in which the Hassan District is situated.

V—COMPARISON WITH VITAL STATISTICS

District and Natural Division	In 1911—1920 total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911		Excess (+) or defol- ency (—) of births over deaths	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of population of 1921 compared with 1911	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Natural popu- lation	Actual popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1,105,021	1,234,502	19.0	22.1	-179,481	+134,706*	+172,699
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1,062,483	1,242,556	18.6	21.8	-180,068		+154,593
Eastern Division	820,587	897,588	19.2	21.0	-77,001		+179,908
Bangalore City							+29,905
Bangalore District	168,033	181,829	19.8	21.4	-13,296		+28,857
Kolar Gold Fields (City)							+8,939
Kolar District	169,892	170,276	21.7	21.8	-894		+8,247
Tumkur District	169,479	169,918	23.0	23.1	-439		+37,776
Mysore City							+12,645
Mysore District	200,928	214,877	14.9	16.0	-14,549		+48,603
Chitaldrug District	118,365	134,188	20.0	23.8	-20,823		+9,936
Western Division	241,901	344,968	16.9	24.0	-103,067		-25,315
Hassan District	90,343	120,843	15.6	20.8	-30,500		+3,760
Kadur District	51,649	77,901	16.2	23.0	-26,352		-4,919
Shimoga District	100,009	146,224	19.4	28.3	-46,215		-21,166
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	42,533	41,946	42.2	41.6	+587		+18,106

* Figures are not available by districts

VI—VARIATION BY TALUKS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY

(a) Actual Variation

Natural Division	Decade	Variation in taluks with a population per square mile at the commencement of decade of							
		Under 160	160 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1,000	Over 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1871 to 1881	-215,127	-671,705	-842					+16,191
	1881 to 1891	+348,293	+359,779	+11,448					+31,905
	1891 to 1901	+181,691	+357,718	+22,262	+31,119				-27,257
	1901 to 1911	+45,713	+177,088	-72					+44,065
	1911 to 1921	+10,761	+77,208	+20,145					+64,595
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1871 to 1881	-215,127	-671,705	-842					+4,461
	1881 to 1891	+348,293	+359,779	+11,448					+28,804
	1891 to 1901	+181,691	+357,718	+22,262	+31,119				-16,775
	1901 to 1911	+45,713	+177,088	-72					+32,830
	1911 to 1921	+10,761	+77,208	+20,145					+46,499
Eastern Division	1871 to 1881	-203,508	-576,535	-812					+4,461
	1881 to 1891	+277,034	+288,836	+11,448					+28,804
	1891 to 1901	+153,600	+326,120	+22,262	+31,119				-16,775
	1901 to 1911	+77,025	+170,828	-72					+32,830
	1911 to 1921	+14,950	+96,154	+22,815					+46,489
Western Division	1871 to 1881	-11,519	-95,170						
	1881 to 1891	+71,259	+71,448						
	1891 to 1901	+28,091	+61,693						
	1901 to 1911	-31,812	+8,760						
	1911 to 1921	-4,199	-18,916	-2,170					

NOTE—For purposes of this Table the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, have each been treated as a taluk

2 The figures of the previous decades have been taken from the Report on the last Census

VI.—VARIATION PER CENT BY TALUKS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY

(b) Proportional Variation.

Natural Division	Decade	Variation in taluks with population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 100	100 to 200	200 to 400	400 to 600	600 to 700	700 to 1000	Over 1000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1871 to 1901	-11.6	-80.8	-1.2	—	—	—	—	+8.8
	1901 to 1906	+17.9	+39.8	+18.6	—	—	—	—	+13.9
	1906 to 1911	+19.1	+12.8	+9.8	+4.8-2	—	—	—	-10.7
	1901 to 1911	+8.8	+4.8	-0.0	—	—	—	—	+14.8
	1911 to 1921	+0.9	+9.1	+9.8	—	—	—	—	+18.7
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1871 to 1901	-11.6	-80.8	-1.2	—	—	—	—	+8.7
	1901 to 1906	+17.9	+39.8	+18.6	—	—	—	—	+13.4
	1906 to 1911	+18.1	+12.8	+9.8	+4.8-2	—	—	—	-10.9
	1901 to 1911	+8.8	+4.8	-0.0	—	—	—	—	+18.7
	1911 to 1921	+0.9	+9.1	+9.8	—	—	—	—	+19.1
Eastern Division	1871 to 1901	-85.1	-81.9	-1.9	—	—	—	—	+4.7
	1901 to 1906	+81	+39.8	+18.6	—	—	—	—	+10.8
	1906 to 1911	+17.6	+18.9	+9.8	+4.8-2	—	—	—	-10.9
	1901 to 1911	+0.7	+0.7	-0.9	—	—	—	—	+19.7
	1911 to 1921	+9.3	+9.3	+1.7	—	—	—	—	+19.1
Western Division	1871 to 1901	-1.7	11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901 to 1906	+0.6	+1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1906 to 1911	+4.8	+0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901 to 1911	-4.0	+0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1911 to 1921	-0.7	-8.8	-0.7	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—For purposes of this Table the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, have each been treated as taluk.

8 The figures of previous decades have been taken from the Report on the last Census.

VII.—PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.

District and Natural Division	Average number of persons per house					Average number of houses per square mile				
	1921	1911	1901	1901	1901	1921	1911	1901	1901	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5	5	5	5	5	41	39	38	30	36
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5	5	5	5	5	39	39	37	30	36
Eastern Division	5	5	5	5	5	44	39	38	31	36
Bangalore City	5	5	5	7	—	1,308	1,303	1,300	976	—
Bangalore District	5	5	5	5	5	30	30	27	30	36
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	4	4	4	4	—	686	723	644	718	—
Kolar District	5	5	5	5	5	41	41	43	48	—
Tumkur District	5	5	5	5	5	36	36	36	36	36
Mysore City	5	5	5	5	5	1,323	1,300	1,300	1,061	—
Mysore District	5	5	5	5	5	30	30	27	32	36
Chitaldrug District	5	5	5	5	5	30	30	30	13	18
Western Division	5	5	5	5	5	39	39	31	37	36
Hassan District	5	5	5	5	5	44	44	44	37	36
Kolar District	5	5	5	5	5	30	30	30	30	36
Mysore District	5	5	5	5	5	30	30	30	34	36
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	7	6	5	5	—	1,326	1,303	1,313	1,343	—

These figures remain as before as figures corresponding to the present area of the Kolar Gold Fields are not available.

CHAPTER II.

THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

1 The statistics relating to the populations of urban (cities and towns) and rural areas (villages) are comprised in Imperial Tables III to V and Subsidiary Tables I to IV of this Chapter Reference to statistics

2 In order to understand the statistics, it is necessary to distinguish between cities, towns and villages. "Town" was defined at this Census to mean a municipality of any size constituted as such by a Government Notification, the definition being practically the same as was adopted in 1911. There were on the 18th March 1921, 104 municipalities in the State (including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore), and of these, three, *i.e.*, Bangalore City, Mysore City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, have been classed as Cities. The Kolar Gold Fields tract which is not a municipality but is a Sanitary Board Area governed by a special regulation has also been treated as a city as at the last Census. In Imperial Tables III to V, the term "Town" includes "Cities". The increase in the number of municipalities from 90 in 1911 to 104 in 1921 is due to the revision of the Municipal Regulation in 1918 and the subsequent reclassification of municipal areas Definitions of terms

So far we have dealt with the definition and description of towns and cities. The definition of "Village" will be given later on. In the meanwhile it will be sufficient to note that the villages are inhabited mostly by land-holders and tenants and form units of land revenue administration while towns are generally governed under municipal law and are in many cases centres of trade and industry.

3 From Subsidiary Table I, it will be seen that of every 1 000 (thousand) persons in the State, 144 persons reside in towns and that nearly half the total urban population resides in towns with a population of 20,000 and over. Subsidiary Tables III (1) and (2) show that the total number of urban places has increased from 91 in 1911 to 105 at this Census the total urban population similarly increasing by 24.3 per cent during the decade. The average population for a town in the State is 8,216 The population of towns (including cities)

4 Subsidiary Table II shows the ratio which the urban population of each main religion bears to the total population of that religion. It will be seen therefrom that the bulk of the Christians live in towns Distribution of the urban population by

(5) Sarjapur the same being accounted for by the prevalence of epidemics (influenza or plague)

Kolar District—Five towns, viz. (1) Malur (2) Sidlaghatta, (3) Srinivasapur (4) Goribidnur and (5) Bagepalli have suffered a decline of population due to the same causes.

Tumkur District—In this district the fall in the urban population is confined to two towns, viz., (1) Pavagada and (2) Turuvekere.

Mysore District—The loss of population has taken place in nine towns, viz., (1) Seringapatam, (2) Hunsur (3) Bannur (4) Talkad, (5) Mugur (6) Nagamangala, (7) Periyapatna, (8) Sargur and (9) Heggaddevankote and is more or less due to the prevalence of epidemics.

Chitaldrug District—The three towns of Holalkere Mayakonda and Jagalur have suffered a diminution in their populations

II WESTERN DIVISION

Taking the Western Division, three towns (i.e., Hale-Narsipur Arkalgud and Sravanabelgola) in Hassan District, six towns in Kadir District (i.e., Birur Ajjampur Sivane Sringeri, Mudgero and Koppa) and four towns in Shimoga District (i.e., Shikarpur Channaguri, Siralkoppa and Sorab) have each suffered a loss of population on account of the prevalence of epidemics.

6 This will be found discussed in the Chapter (VI) on "Sex

7 The following diagram shows the distribution of the population between towns (including cities) and villages.

Diagram showing the urban and rural population in each district

	5	10	15	20	25	30
BANGALORE DISTRICT AND CITY	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆		
KOLAR DISTRICT AND KOLAR GOLD FIELDS	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆		
TUMKUR DISTRICT	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆		
MYSORE DISTRICT AND CITY	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆			
HASSAN DISTRICT	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆			
KADUR DISTRICT	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆				
SHIMOGA DISTRICT	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE	◆◆◆					

EACH DIAMOND=50,000 PERSONS URBAN POPULATION=◆ RURAL POPULATION=◇

The total number of diamonds represents the aggregate population of the district, while the black diamonds represent the urban population in it.

On referring to Subsidiary Table I it will be seen that if the cities are excluded, the Kadir District shows as at the last Census the largest ratio of urban population, Hassan District containing the least ratio.

8 In England and Wales 78 per cent of the population live in towns and cities while in Scotland the urban population forms 76.4 per cent of the total population (Census of 1911). In Baroda State the urban population forms 20.7 per cent of the total population, the corresponding percentages for Madras and Bombay Presidencies (including States, etc.) being 12.4 and 21.1 respectively

9 In the Mysore Census Code a village was defined as follows—
"Village means the rural area constituted into a village by the Revenue Survey Department and includes not only the village site (or *gavtan*) but all hamlets (or *mayares*) attached thereto as well as all lands belonging to it (except such lands if any as may have been included within the Municipal limits of any town) whether

such *gavtan*, hamlets or *majares* are denominated by any separate name or not and whether they contain any houses or not. In this view even *be-chural* or depopulated villages and tracts never inhabited, such as Amankere, Nalahanta and Kaval villages would be regarded as "Villages". From Imperial Table I it will be seen there are 16,568 *inhabited* villages in the State containing 1,021,701 occupied houses. From the above and from Subsidiary Table I, the reader will see that each inhabited village contains on the average about 62 occupied houses and about 309 persons.

10 In the Maidan districts the *village site* is generally situated in a prominent or the central portion of the village being surrounded by the cultivated and waste lands. A separate portion of the village site is generally set apart for the depressed classes. In the Malnad districts, villages are often such only in name being composed of scattered homesteads at various distances apart. Whenever plague breaks out, the population of the affected village usually camps out in temporary sheds built in the fields outside the village site. Every large village whether in the Maidan or Malnad districts ordinarily contains a temple, a school, an irrigation tank and a village *Charadi*.

11 From Subsidiary Table I, the reader will observe that more than half the rural population live in small villages with a population of under 500.

Village
sites

Distribu-
tion of the
rural
popula-
tion

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

I.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

District and Natural Division	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of Urban population residing in towns with population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with population of			
	Town	Village	Town	Village	50,000 and over	10,000 to 50,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	1,000 to 5,000	500 to 1,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	3,324	309	194	888	471	187	173	877	9	86	423	521
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	7,151	288	137	873	388	134	138	867	9	86	423	521
Eastern Division	3,513	321	138	841	688	127	303	333	9	63	438	596
Bangalore City	119,336	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangalore District	4,308	308	88	918	—	170	514	514	—	78	408	579
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	67,866	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolar District	3,354	328	88	818	—	428	308	388	—	9	394	507
Tumkur District	4,143	304	67	863	—	377	436	565	—	57	437	546
Tumkur City	28,361	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore District	4,838	419	72	868	—	330	380	380	—	88	386	508
Chitaldrug District	4,808	419	94	804	—	387	353	423	—	51	378	506
Western Division	3,383	287	38	813	—	386	133	613	—	13	361	527
Hosur District	3,387	339	66	834	—	—	386	514	—	73	378	513
Kolar District	3,388	347	137	783	—	388	513	436	—	38	441	588
Barnaga District	4,134	363	308	808	—	308	—	688	—	8	376	506
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	119,336	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

II.—NUMBER PER MILE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF EACH MAIN RELIGION WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.

District and Natural Division	Number per mile who live in towns					
	Total population	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	
	1	2	3	4	5	
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	144	131	688	798	511	
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	137	138	386	388	388	
Eastern Division	---	138	131	373	736	386
Bangalore City	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bangalore District	---	88	77	381	78	1
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kolar District	---	68	67	371	388	88
Tumkur District	---	67	67	387	388	136
Mysore City	---	1,080	1,000	1,080	1,000	1,000
Mysore District	---	78	88	387	376	80
Chitaldrug District	---	68	78	388	736	388
Western Division	---	88	73	388	378	373
Hosur District	---	88	84	388	138	388
Kolar District	---	307	88	388	138	134
Barnaga District	---	300	88	380	487	78
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

III (1)—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN GROUPS OF PLACES ACCORDING TO SIZE AND RURAL TERRITORY 1891 TO 1921

Class of place	1921		1911		1901		1891		Percent of total population			
	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
State	16,673	5,978,392	16,831	5,806,193	17,038	5,539,399	16,883	4,943,604	100	100	100	100
Urban territory	105	862,628	91	658,329	128	722,103	99	626,558	14.4	11.3	13.04	12.7
I Towns of 100,000 and over	2	237,496	1	100,834			1	100,061	3.9	1.7		2.0
II Towns of 50,000 to 100,000	2	171,633	2	169,937	8	227,157	2	154,833	2.9	2.8	4.10	3.1
III Towns of 20,000 to 50,000			1	48,635	1	88,201				0.8	0.70	
IV Towns of 10,000 to 20,000	7	92,159	2	23,192	5	55,069	5	57,748	1.5	0.4	0.99	1.2
V Towns of 5,000 to 10,000	23	148,271	20	134,027	25	169,209	17	119,189	2.5	2.3	2.87	2.8
VI Towns of under 5,000	71	218,069	65	191,684	94	242,444	74	202,207	3.6	3.8	4.38	4.1
Rural territory	16,568	5,116,264	16,740	5,147,864	16,910	4,817,296	16,784	4,317,046	85.6	88.7	86.96	87.3

NOTE—The figures in the statement will be those of the various classes as recorded at each Census without adjustment of any kind

III (2)—POPULATION OF URBAN CLASSES AND OF RURAL TERRITORY AS CONSTITUTED IN 1921 WITH INCREASE

Class of places	Number of places in 1921	Population		Increase	
		1921	1911	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6
State	16,673	5,978,392	5,806,193	172,699	3.0
Urban territory	105	862,628	694,011	168,617	24.3
Towns having					
I 100,000 and over	2	237,496	189,485	48,011	25.8
II 50,000 to 100,000	2	171,633	119,941	51,692	43.1
III 20,000 to 50,000					
IV 10,000 to 20,000	7	92,159	61,246	30,913	50.5
V 5,000 to 10,000	23	148,271	119,037	29,184	24.5
VI Under 5,000	71	218,069	204,252	13,817	4.8
Rural territory	16,568	5,116,264	5,112,182	4,082	.08

NOTE—The population of 1911 is that of the towns as classed in the different classes in 1921

IV—CITIES

City	Population 1921	Number of persons per square mile	Number of females to 1,000 males	Proportion of foreign born per mille	Percentage of variation increase (+) Decrease (—)					
					1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	Total 1871 to 1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bangalore City	118,656	19,147	855	845	+33.7	+27.7	-18.5	+28.8	+2.7	+95.8
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	87,682	2,923	846	628	+4.7	+18.2	+193.9	K G F City did not exist prior to 1891		
Mysore City	68,951	8,837	917	160	+17.7	+4.7	-8.0	+22.8	+4.8	+45.2
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	118,940	8,784	892	835	+18.0	+12.5	-10.5	+7.0	+14.8	+45.4

N B—"Foreign born" in the heading of column 5 has been taken to mean "born outside the district concerned"

CHAPTER III

BIRTHPLACE.

Reference
to statistics.

1 This Chapter is based on the statistics contained in Imperial Table XI for the State and on extracts of the same table for other parts of India received from the Census Superintendents of the respective provinces. Figures regarding Mysore born persons in some colonies and the Malay States were furnished by the Census Commissioner for India. Some salient features of these statistics have been brought out in four Subsidiary Tables printed at the end of the Chapter as below—

Subsidiary Table I—Immigration—actual figures.

" II—Emigration—actual figures.

" III—Migration between natural divisions.

IV—Migration between the State and other parts of India.

Types of
Migration.

2. Five types of migration were distinguished in reports of the Census of 1911 *viz.*, casual migration consisting of minor movements mostly between adjacent villages, affecting the returns only when the villages lie on different sides of the boundary lines of districts or provinces; temporary migration being the movement of people proceeding near or far for business or pilgrimages or for labour on some specific public work such as a road or bridge; periodic migration being generally the movement of labour in the harvest season; semi permanent migration being cases of persons who earn a living outside their birth-district or country retaining their connection with it and intending to settle there later; and permanent migration as of people leaving the country and settling in towns, or of similar cases of complete severance of all ties with a birthplace. An attempt will be made in the course of the Chapter to distinguish between these classes of migration where possible.

Causes of
migration and
conditions
during the
decade.

3. The causes of migration at the end of the decade 1911-21 were not in any material respect different from those at the end of the previous decade or from the causes that usually cause populations to move from place to place. The war caused the emigration of considerable numbers to Mesopotamia and elsewhere during the middle half of the decade but ended before its close, and the effects of it so far as migration is concerned might be considered to have disappeared by the date of the Census. Of the material conditions of the State in the decade something has been said in Chapter I. The seasonal conditions in any year or in the last of the ten years were not such as to cause any large flow of people from the State to provinces or states or countries outside nor were the years so bad elsewhere in India as to induce large numbers to come into the country and to leave a large balance in favour of Mysore. Some large public works were undertaken during the decade and such variation in figures as there may be between the last Census and this one may be said to be due to some extent to them. These works have been referred to in Chapter I. They are the Krishnarajasagara Works in Mysore District, the Bhadravathi Iron Works in Shimoga District and the railway construction works in Kolar Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts. The railway works were mostly completed during the decade so that what is reflected in the census figures is the difference due to the Krishnarajasagara Works and the Bhadravathi Iron Works. The Kolar Gold Fields as usual account for a good part of the migration into the State and much of the migration into the Kolar District.

General
result of
migration.

4. From figures received from Superintendents of other Provinces and States it appears that in all 100,868 persons born in Mysore were enumerated in different parts of India and Burma. Figures are not available to show the number of persons born in Mysore and living outside India at the time of the Census. From Table XI it appears that the number of persons who were born outside the State but were enumerated in the State was 314 631. Allowing some margin for the number of Mysore-born in other countries about which information is not available and the figures *re.* Ceylon, etc. totalling to 2,318 (*vide* para 10 below) the

net addition to the population of the State on account of migration will be 211 thousand. The details of these figures may now be looked into.

5 Of the 314,531 persons immigrant in the State 309,850 are from Provinces and States in India. Of this total of 309,850 persons returned as born in India outside the State 267,278 persons are from the neighbouring Province of Madras, 27,343 are from the other neighbouring Province of Bombay, 3,335 are from Hyderabad, 2,373 from Coorg, 2,971 from the Rajputana Agency and 1,240 from Bombay States. People from any one other birthplace are less than a thousand, and as few in some cases as 18 from Assam or 13 from Gwalior. The Province of Madras then accounts for 86·2 per cent of the total, Bombay for 8·8 per cent and Coorg for 0·8 per cent. These three, it should be noted, are contiguous provinces. The remainder of 4·2 per cent is accounted for 1·1 per cent by Hyderabad, 1·0 per cent by Rajputana Agency and 2·1 per cent by all other states and provinces put together. Of the nearly 297 thousand persons coming from the three contiguous Provinces of Madras, Bombay and Coorg, 208 thousand come from contiguous parts of these provinces, *i.e.*, from Coorg and from those districts of Madras and Bombay which lie adjacent to the districts of the State. A large majority therefore of the persons who are immigrant in the State have come from the neighbouring districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and from Coorg, a little more than a third of this number have come from other districts of Madras and Bombay, and a little more than a seventh of this latter figure is contributed to by all the rest of India.

Indian immigrants in the State-

6 The total number of persons born outside India and enumerated in the State is about 4,700. Of this a little more than 4,000 are from Europe, 3,800 of these being from the United Kingdom. Europe, excluding the United Kingdom, accounts for about 200 persons. All the countries of Asia beyond India contribute 459 persons. Africa gives 55 persons, America 77 and Australia and New Zealand 36 persons.

Immigrants from beyond India

7 Of the 4,049 persons from Europe 3,164 are in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so too are 44 out of the 55 persons from Africa, 44 out of the 77 persons from America and 21 out of the 36 from Australasia. This is as might be expected, the Station having a contingent of European troops and being the Headquarters of the Resident in Mysore. The Kolar Gold Fields (City) where a number of Europeans are necessarily employed accounts for 515 out of the remaining 885 Europeans, 9 out of the 11 Africans, 5 out of the 15 from Australasia and 7 out of the 33 from America. Kolar District which has an American Mission stationed at Kolar Town accounts for 12 more of the Americans. The planting Districts of Kadur and Hassan account for 53 and 36 Europeans each, Bangalore and Mysore Cities being centres of trade account for the majority of the other persons returned as born outside India.

Distribution of immigrants (a) Persons from beyond India

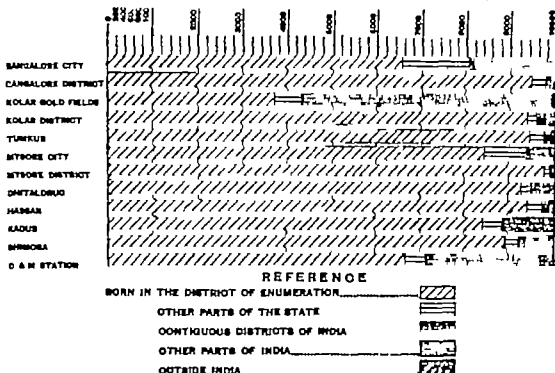
The persons born in India are necessarily more generally distributed all over the State. It has been stated that the majority of these persons have come from contiguous provinces. It may therefore be expected that the persons from the contiguous provinces themselves will in each case be found in those districts of the State which are contiguous to them. This is so. Each district of the State is contiguous to some part of Madras or other and therefore persons from the Province of Madras are found in large numbers in all districts of the State. Shimoga and Chitaldrug which are contiguous with Bombay districts between them account for 21 out of the 27 thousand persons returned as born in the Province of Bombay. More than a half of the Coorg people are found in Hassan—a contiguous district—and nearly a fifth are found in Mysore, the other contiguous district.

(b) Persons from Provinces and States in India

Of the small numbers who have come from farther India the majority are found in particular places, which indicates that some definite circumstances—such as work in the army or work in the mines—obtaining in the localities concerned are responsible for their presence there. For example all the men from Ajmer-Merwara, nearly all from the Andamans and Nicobars and North West Frontier Province and Kashmir, about one-half of those from Assam, Bengal, Behar and Oussa and Hyderabad, more than a half of those from Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, and the United Provinces, are all found in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The rest are scattered over all parts of the State in numbers that call for no remarks.

8. What it is that brings these persons into the country has been indicated in some cases above. Imperial Table XI (A) intended to show immigration into selected areas has not been compiled on this occasion but it is clear from Table XI that the cities have much larger numbers of immigrants proportionately than the rest of the State. Accompanying is a diagram which shows for each district and city the proportion of people born in the district, in other districts of the State in contiguous districts of the surrounding country in non-contiguous parts of India and in other Asiatic countries, in Europe and other continents. It appears from the diagram that Bangalore City has an immigrant population of 34.5 per cent to 65.5 per cent (41 thousand to 72 thousand) of those born in the district, Kolar Gold Fields (City) 62.8 per cent to 87.2 per cent (51 thousand of persons born outside Kolar District to 83 of those there born), Mysore City 16 per cent to 84 per cent (18 thousand to 70 thousand) and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore 38.5 per cent to 60.5 per cent (39 to 79 thousand.)

Proportion per ten thousand of persons born in the district of enumeration and other parts



The city with the least proportion of immigrants is Mysore but even this is a larger proportion than is the case with any district. It should also be remembered about these figures for cities that what is given as population born in the district of enumeration is not only the population born in each city but also that born in the district where the city is situated. This latter is also in reality "immigrant" in the city and as it should be a goodly number in each case it is clear that the actual immigrant population of the cities is even larger than would appear from the figures first given. Taking into consideration only those who have come into the cities from outside the State it is found that these are to persons born in the district of enumeration (using the nearest thousand figures) as 23 to 78 for Bangalore City, 50 to 83 for Kolar Gold Fields (City), 6 to 70 for Mysore City and 84 to 79 for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The different proportions appear more clearly thus:—the number from outside the State to the number born in the district of enumeration for the cities in the above order is respectively 30, 152, 8 and 48 to 100. It is natural that the Kolar Gold Fields area as an industrial centre should have the largest numbers of immigrants from outside the State. The City of Bangalore and the Civil and Military Station are important as centres of trade with the difference that most of the inter-district immigration would reach the City in preference to the Station and that the immigration into the Station is largely determined by the regiments of the forces stationed there and the resident foreign population.

Districts	Immigrants	District born	Proportion of Immigrants to 100 District born
Bangalore	42	746	6
Kolar	47	658	7
Tumkur	43	730	6
Mysore	25	1,294	2
Chitaldrug	43	531	8
Hassan	34	550	6
Kadur	54	280	19
Shimoga	53	439	12

The table in the margin gives (b) Districts the immigrant and district-born populations in the several districts in thousands

The district with the largest proportion of immigrants is Kadur with 54 thousand persons born outside and enumerated in the district to 280 thousand born and enumerated in the district Shimoga comes next with 53 to 439 thousands respectively and

Chitaldrug and Kolar thereafter. The place of Kolar is due to the influence of the gold mines on the surrounding country. Then come Hassan, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. Of the immigration into Chitaldrug District part is due to the Vanivilas Sagara area—the actual figures are 1,885 males and 1,654 females—but allowing for this it should still seem remarkable that this dry district should in point of numbers of immigrants come before Hassan which is partly malnad, but the larger part of the 43 thousand seems to be immigration of a casual nature larger in proportion to the rather long boundary line, quite suited for crossing on casual journeys, between Chitaldrug and the Bombay district of Dharwar and the Madras districts of Bellary and Anantapur. Twenty five thousand of the immigrants are from “contiguous districts of other provinces” i.e., from these three districts, and the women are nearly equal in number to the men, indicating that the migration should in all probability be casual. This conclusion seems to be borne out by the fact that nearly 6,000 of these persons are from Bellary and are found in the Molakalmuru and Jagalur Taluks which are the farthest taluks of the district and which have the longest boundary line. Mysore District comes at the end with 25 thousand born outside the district to 1,294 thousand born in the district.

	Persons	Males	Females	(c) The Vanivilas Sagara area as showing the extent of immigration and its sources in an area where special facilities for agriculture have been made available —
Total	18,718	9,646	9,072	
Born in the district	15,179	7,761	7,418	
„ other parts of the State	1,036	511	525	
„ Bombay Presidency	125	52	73	
„ Madras	2,371	1,315	1,056	
„ Rajputana Agency	7	7		

9 Migration within the State between district and district does not call for much remark. The cases in which more than a thousand persons move between district and district may however be of interest. Cities are not here taken into consideration. **Migration within the State**

(1) Bangalore District sends fair numbers to all districts except Chitaldrug and receives similar numbers from all districts except that district and Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur.

(2) Kolar District sends considerable numbers only to Bangalore and Tumkur Districts and receives similar numbers from them and also from Mysore District.

(3) Tumkur District sends fair numbers to all districts except Shimoga and gets good numbers from all except Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

(4) Mysore sends fair numbers to all districts and gets similar numbers from Hassan, Tumkur and Bangalore.

(5) Chitaldrug sends to Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga Districts and receives from Tumkur, Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga.

(6) Hassan District sends to Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur and receives from all districts except Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga.

(7) Kadur District sends to Chitaldrug, Hassan and Shimoga and receives from all but Kolar.

(8) Shimoga sends to Chitaldrug and Kadur and receives from all except Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan.

It may be said on the whole that there is a movement of a thousand or more persons generally only between contiguous districts except in the case of Bangalore and Mysore which send to other districts too and Kadur and Chitaldrug which cannot send even to all contiguous districts.

As between the natural divisions there is a balance of about 14 thousand in favour of the Western Division the Eastern Division giving to the Western 31 thousand as against 20 thousand which it receives from that division. Much of this migration should be casual and the very large balance is due to the larger number of the districts that form the Eastern Division. The Western Division has however not only this balance as compared with the Eastern Division but owing to the paucity of its population and the large demand for labour on its coffee and areca gardens has a larger proportion of immigrants from all parts of India than the Eastern Division.

Emigra-
tion from
the State.

10 Of the number of people born in Mysore and living all over the world at the time of the Census complete information is not available. Figures for Indian provinces and states so far as received are embodied in Subsidiary Table IV. These no doubt constitute the largest part of emigrants from the State. Small numbers of Mysore born people do no doubt live beyond India—students who have gone out to England and other countries of Europe and of America for completing their education merchants and businessmen men who went out for civil work beyond India during the war and have remained there—but we have no information about them. From the figures received from the states and provinces in India it appears that the largest number out of the emigrants from Mysore is found in the neighbouring province of Madras. Madras therefore not only gives the largest number of immigrants but takes the largest number of emigrants. Next comes the province of Bombay second in these as in the immigration figures. Then comes Coorg third here though fourth in the immigration figures. Then comes Hyderabad being fourth here while it is third in the immigration figures. Then Burma with 1640. The numbers counted in other provinces are a few hundreds.

The following figures regarding the number of Mysore born persons in some countries outside India have been received from the Census Commissioner for India—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Strait Settlements ..	81	20	2
Federated Malay States	129	107	92
Unfederated Malay States ..	24	24	
Kenya Colony ..	10	6	4
Ceylon ..	2,124	1,096	1,029

Balance of
Migration

11 Comparing for each Indian province the number it has given to Mysore and the number it has taken from Mysore, we find that the immigrants from Madras outnumber the emigrants to Madras by nearly two hundred thousand those from Bombay by about 13 thousand those from Hyderabad by 746, i.e. less than one thousand the immigrants from Coorg are fewer than the emigrants to Coorg by about 8,000. Other figures are very small and may be studied in the table. It will be found on the whole that of the 28 provinces and states appearing in the table 10 send less persons than they take and 14 send more than they take.

Comparison
with
1911

12. In Subsidiary Table IV will be found the immigration and emigration figures for provinces and states in India for 1911 placed beside the corresponding figures for the same provinces, etc., for 1921. Two of the provinces did not exist in 1911. Behar and Orissa and Delhi—and one that then existed has since ceased to exist—Sikkim—and there have been other combinations and divisions. All these facts will have to be borne in mind in studying the figures. The more important facts appearing from them may however be here stated. The total number of Mysore-born people counted in other parts of India has decreased by about 80 thousand more than 24 thousand out of this being in the number counted in the Province of Madras. Of fluctuations for particular provinces the following may be noticed—

(a) Immi-
grants.

	1911	To	1921
Baluchistan ..	8		63
Madras	263,262		267,278
North West Frontier Province	268		44
Punjab ..	1,644		240
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	906		585
Hyderabad ..	4,342		3,225
Kashmir ..	42		164
Rajputana Agency ..	1,378		2,971

	1911	To	1921	(b) Emigrants
Ajmer Mervam	64	.	219	
Burma	933	"	1,640	
Coorg	16,117	"	10,554	
Madras	92,503	"	67,955	
North West Frontier Province	45	.	331	
Central India Agency	191	"	51	
Hyderabad	3,480	"	2,589	
Punjab States	618	.	359	

Numerically the variation in the Madras figures is largest. The increase in the number of immigrants is not very much but the decrease of more than 21 thousand among emigrants is very large. The noticeable decrease in the number of immigrants from North West Frontier Province, Punjab and the United Provinces is most of it in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore where the majority of these persons lived alike in 1911 and in 1921. The presence of these and similar people is a feature in the population of the Station which depends on the contingents that at any time happen to be stationed here. The increase among Baluchis may be due to the presence of the people generally known as Kandharis in various localities. The increase of immigrants from Rajaputana Agency is most of it in the cities and is obviously therefore, of the merchant class locally known as "Marwaris". The figure for Mysorean emigrants in Coorg is much less than in 1911 and next to the decrease against Madras (already noticed) this decrease is largest. In three only of the provinces above noted, there has been an increase of Mysore emigrants in all the others there has been a decrease.

The number of persons born in countries beyond Asia enumerated in the State in 1911 was 4,123, in 1921 it was 1,222. The number of persons born in the United Kingdom and enumerated in Mysore was 9,939 in 1911 and 9,831 in 1921. That is, there is a slight decrease in both.

13 From the figures here recorded it will have appeared that the people of the State share the immobility which has often been remarked upon as characteristic of population in India. A people perhaps too placid in disposition, finds itself on a soil fairly good and in a climate with not much to complain of, and with a standard of life not very high, but not always consciously too low, allows its wish and care to be bound by the few paternal acres and with a tolerable competence is quite satisfied with breathing its native air. In only a few pitches of the country are the means of subsistence occasionally insufficient for the population and from such places some numbers do at such times reluctantly move to neighbouring districts or the cities, but even then, they constantly hark back to their native place. In most places the population and the means of subsistence and the work to be done have adjusted themselves so that when in a few others additional numbers are required for any work on a large scale as in the Kolar Gold Fields and in the coffee areas of Hassan and Kodur Districts people have to come from outside. That people from elsewhere where there is pressure of population do come to these places in the State in which there is need for men should perhaps show that when the pressure in the State itself increases with a rise in the population in coming years and with a rise in the standards of life which is even now becoming apparent this people will be as ready as any other to go where it is likely to fare better. The average man in the meanwhile is likely to think that there is nothing in merely moving when one does not know why he should move and also where it is he is moving to.

Conclusion

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

1 — IMMIGRATION (ACTUAL FIGURES)

District and Natural Division here enumerated	Born in (000 omitted)																	
	District (or Natural Division)			Contiguous Districts in the State			Other parts of the State			Contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Outside India		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5,094	2,573	2,703	—	—	—	—	—	—	390	154	96	123	3	68	8	6	1
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5,880	2,930	3,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	101	87	94	47	67	1	1	—
Eastern Division	4,923	2,154	2,094	13	9	16	—	—	—	134	50	36	74	90	24	1	1	—
Bangalore City	76	41	37	13	9	6	9	9	1	—	—	—	—	23	20	—	—	—
Bangalore District	748	394	354	27	13	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	7	4	—	—	—
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	33	17	16	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolar District	636	316	320	1	1	1	—	—	—	14	7	7	25	10	9	—	—	—
Tumkur District	730	378	352	51	10	14	—	—	—	11	6	5	4	8	8	—	—	—
Mysore City	70	36	34	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	—	—	—
Mysore District	1,334	645	689	10	4	6	1	1	1	8	9	1	8	9	4	—	—	—
Chitaldrug District	321	173	148	9	4	5	8	9	1	26	11	15	6	4	3	—	—	—
Western Division	1,388	681	674	23	13	13	6	3	3	74	40	38	17	11	6	—	—	—
Hassan District	420	273	277	7	7	10	4	3	3	—	—	—	5	3	3	—	—	—
Kodur District	970	112	134	13	7	6	9	8	1	23	23	13	6	4	3	—	—	—
Shimoga District	478	235	213	8	4	4	3	3	3	20	10	12	7	4	3	—	—	—
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	79	39	39	3	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16	14	4	3	1

Not 1. This Table the figures for the Mysore State and the two Natural Divisions in columns 2 to 16 will not be the totals of the figures for the districts contained in them. For instance the figures for Kolar District in column 2 to 4 represent only those born in that district and enumerated there; while the figures for the Kolar District as forming part of the Western Division include not only those born in the Kolar District and enumerated there but also those born in the other two districts of the said division viz., Hassan and Shimoga and enumerated in the Kolar District. The figures for Mysore State and the two Natural Divisions have therefore been worked out independently of those for the districts.

II — EMIGRATION (ACTUAL FIGURES)

District and Natural Division of birth	Emigrated in (000 omitted)																	
	District (or Natural Division)			Contiguous Districts in the State			Other parts of the State			Contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Outside India		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5,094	2,573	2,708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	31	69	3	1	1
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5,880	2,930	3,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	31	69	3	1	—
Eastern Division	4,923	2,154	2,094	34	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	17	—	—	—
Bangalore City	76	41	37	34	11	13	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangalore District	748	394	354	17	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	33	17	16	14	6	8	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolar District	636	316	320	23	11	12	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumkur District	730	378	352	31	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore City	70	36	34	11	6	5	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore District	1,334	645	689	11	5	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chitaldrug District	321	173	148	11	5	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Division	1,388	681	674	14	8	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hassan District	420	273	277	13	8	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kodur District	970	112	134	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shimoga District	478	235	213	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	79	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Information regarding emigration, in contiguous parts of other Provinces, of emigrants from the State being not available, the total number of emigrants enumerated outside the State, but within India, is contained in column 14 to 16.

(2) The distribution of emigrants by Natural Divisions and by districts is given so far as information is available all those returned as Mysore State (district unspecified) being included in the figures for the State and not shown against any district. Hence the totals of the Natural Divisions or of the districts do not tally with the figures for the State.

(3) The remarks at foot of Table I apply to this table also so far as columns 8 to 19 are concerned.

III—MIGRATION BETWEEN NATURAL DIVISIONS (ACTUAL FIGURES) COMPARED WITH 1911

Natural Division in which born	Number enumerated (000 omitted) in Natural Division	
	Eastern Division	Western Division
1	2	1
Eastern Division 1921	4 326	34
Do 1911	4,123	36
Western Division 1921	20	1,235
Do 1911	23	1,311

NOTE.—The figures for Civil and Military Station, Bangalore have been added to those of Eastern Division

IV—MIGRATION BETWEEN MYSORE AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

Province or State	Immigrants to Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore			Emigrants from Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore			Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of Immigration over Emigration	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Provinces in India beyond Mysore	300,610	300,032	+578	97,770	125,711	-27,941	+202,840	+174,321
Ajmer—Merwara	20	87	-17	249	64	+185	-229	-27
Andamans and Nicobars	15	14	+1	71	8	+63	-56	+6
Baluchistan	63	8	+55	127	56	+71	-64	-48
Bengal	425	462	-37	451	610	-159	-26	
Assam	18	* 22	-4	234	* 163	+71	-26	
	443	484	-41	685	773	-88	-216	-289
Bihar and Orissa	101		+101	847		+847	-246	
Bombay (including Aden)	27,343	28,762	-1,419	14,624	13,791	+833	+12,719	+14,971
Burma	322	273	+49	1,640	933	+707	-1,818	-660
Coorg	2 373	3,071	-698	10,564	16,117	-5,553	-8,181	-18,046
Dolha	250		+250				+250	
Central Provinces and Berar	823	1,183	-360	470	748	-278	+353	+435
Madras (including Laccadives)	267,278	263,362	+3 916	67,955	92,603	-24,648	+199,823	+170,859
North West Frontier Province	44	288	-244	331	45	+286	-287	+243
Punjab	910	1,644	-704	304	259	+45	+636	+1,335
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	585	906	-321	413	414	-1	+172	+492
B States and Agencies in India	8,603	7,373	+1,230	3,116	5,546	-2 430	+5,487	+1,827
Baluchistan (States)		8	-8		1	-1		+2
Baroda	72	46	+26	16	32	-17	+57	+14
Bombay States	1,240	1,009	+231		431	-431	+1,240	+578
Central India Agency	51	85	-34	51	491	-440		-406
Eastern Bengal and Assam States		1	-1					+1
Gwalior	18		+18	70		+70	-57	
Hyderabad	3,335	4,342	-1 007	2,589	3,630	-1,041	+746	+462
Kashmir	154	42	+112	2	10	-8	+152	+92
Madras States (including Cochin and Travancore States)	751	443	+308	339	618	-279	+362	-175
Punjab States	16	18	-2		14	-14	+16	+4
Rajputana Agency	2,971	1 873	+1,098		67	-67	+2,971	+1,311
Sikkim		1	-1					+1
United Provinces States		5	-5		2	-2		+8
C French and Portuguese Settlements	637	738	-101	†	†			
D India unspecified		59	-59	†	†			

* Eastern Bengal and Assam

† Information not available

CHAPTER IV

RELIGION

Reference
to statis-
tics.

This Chapter is based mainly on Imperial Table VI showing the distribution of the population by Religion. Religion as a factor enters also into the following tables —

V	Population of towns by religion.
VII.	Age, sex and civil condition by religion
VIII	Literacy
XV and XVI	Certain details only for the Christian population.

The following Subsidiary Tables are appended to this Chapter —

Subsidiary Table	I—General distribution of the population by religion
" "	II—Distribution by districts of the main religions.
" "	III—Christians (number and variations.)
" "	IV—Religion of urban and rural populations (for natural divisions.)

General
distribu-
tion.

2. From the figures in Table VI it appears that the nearly six million population of the State (5,978,892) is made up of the following important religions (numbers given in the nearest thousands)

Hindu	..	..	..	5,482
Musalman	..	..	..	340
Christian	..	..	..	71
Jain	..	..	..	31
Animist	..	..	..	63
Minor religions	..	..	..	2
Total				5,979

In the figures for minor religions here given are included 1,810 Buddhists, 184 Sikhs, 60 Brahmos, 217 Parsis, 38 Jews and 8 persons who returned themselves as Atheists.

Expressed in this way in terms of thousands these figures are easy enough to understand. It is however usual to express them as parts of a unit of ten thousand. So expressed, the proportion for the various religions is as below —

Hindu	9,168
Musalman	570
Animist	106
Christian	119
Jain	35
Minor religions	8
Total	10,000

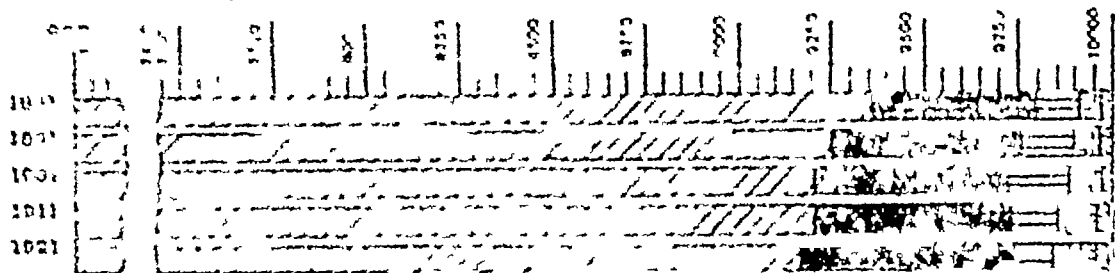
Of the minor religions Buddhism counts 2 in 10,000 and the others each less than 1 in 10,000

General
compari-
son with
previous
censuses.

3. The population is predominantly Hindu, the number of Hindus being about 16 times as many as that of the Musalmans who are the next largest in numbers, the Musalmans themselves being nearly five times as many as the Christians who are numerically the next strongest section of the population. Certain facts relating to the variation in these proportions appear from Subsidiary Table I. In the first place the proportion of Hindus has fallen since the Census of 1911. Indeed it has fallen steadily from 1881. For in the successive census years 1881 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 it has been 9,808, 9,248, 9,206, 9,199 and 9,168. The Musalman proportion has as steadily increased in the same census years the proportion of Musalmans in every ten thousand of the population has been 479 512, 523, 542

and 570 in order. The Christian population in the successive years has been 70, 77, 92, 103 and 119 out of ten thousand, also showing a steady increase and at a rate larger than that of the Musalman population. Lastly the Animist proportion for the same years has been 117, 136, 156, 124 and 105—these figures show an uncertain movement up and down. The diagram below is intended to show these variations in the composition of the population from census to census more readily to the eye.

FIGURE 10.—RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN 1891



REFERENCE

HINDU		MUSALMAN		CHRISTIAN	
CHURCHMAN		JAIN		OTHERS	

What the variations mean has been discussed at previous censuses. The Hindu community has been increasing at a comparatively slow rate owing mainly to the prevalence within it of certain social practices (such as prohibition of widow remarriage) which result in a diminution of additions by births, and certain others (such as infanticide, early motherhood and neglect of female children) which lowers numbers and shortens the life of the adult and the child. The Musalman population is increasing faster than the Hindu because it uses more nutritious diet and is free from certain of the practices above referred to. The Christian population adds to itself not only by births but also by active conversion and so increases faster still. The Animist population is subject to fluctuation owing to the gradual absorption of Hindus of tribes and people originally Animist. These statements may be examined in some detail with reference to the figures of the present Census.

1. What 'Hindu' means was discussed at some length in the 1911 Report "Hindu" and the following definition was suggested—"A Hindu is a theist believing in the religious evolution which will come only, but surely, through worship of God in His various forms (according to the worshipper's ideal) and through good works in the present life or a series of lives, and him in the Godhead compared to whom nothing is real in this world." In the tables The object of the definition was to suggest certain factors in a man's belief which would indicate whether he could be considered a Hindu—or whether the Census could or could not consider a certain person a Hindu. As a working definition for this purpose there is perhaps no need to change the words materially. Persons, however, are returned as Hindus because they belong to a well-known social group which is "Hindu" with the mass of the people, and Hindu because it is not Musalman or Christian or Jain. The great difficulty of defining the term Hindu is due to the fact that it is not a name which the Hindu gave himself and that in consequence what he means by his religion is different from what the name given by the outsider would show. The safest definition is perhaps one that proceeds by a process of elimination. From the population as a whole we first exclude the sections believing in Muhammadanism and Christianity and in other religions brought into India from outside, also sections believing in religions that are wholly primitive, i.e. Animist. This would leave the population believing in Indian religions including of course Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism. Hinduism as one of the earliest religions is a broad-based and large edifice with room within for many views on all subjects coming within the purview of religion and it might not be very incorrect to include within it protestant groups like these here mentioned restricting their faith to certain doctrines only of those included in the mother faith and denying the others—just as Protestantism is considered as a form of Christianity or Lingayatism as part of Hinduism—and consider the whole of this residuum Hindu, but the extremes of view which consider protestant religions altogether new and the process of self-exclusiveness or of excommunication which bring such faiths to be considered separate religions have been in operation

too long to leave these faiths in Hinduism. So though to all the faiths above mentioned, i.e. Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism, Hinduism gave a great deal and indeed present day Hinduism and these religions are all branches of what was Hinduism in the earliest times, though they all represent one culture and are various forms of one system of faith and suggest to the mind certain common basal conceptions, and though in the last resort they reach to the life of the Aryan immigrants of India, they are considered separate religions. A further reason if one were needed for excluding Buddhism is that not to do so would be to claim large parts of the population of China and Japan and other countries where Buddhism prevails as Hindu. Buddhism Jainism and Sikhism have therefore to be excluded. Then come such recent group formations as Brahmoism and Aryaism. The reason for excluding these may seem slender but they are excluded in our statistics as differing from Hinduism in some cardinal points. The logical conclusion to this might seem to be to exclude every group of persons which refuses to believe in certain things stated in Hinduism and which considered itself apart—and of these many groups might be found beside the Brahmos and Aryas—but the process stops here. What now remains of the population is Hindu. Hindu in our tables at present means, therefore, the large mass of the people whose religion is not merely Animist who do not profess a religion which has come to India from outside like Islam or Christianity nor any of the well known separate religions such as Buddhism or Jainism and who do not belong to the well known schisms of Brahmoism and Aryaism and whose faith such as it is has in it some trace or tinge of the religion of the Aryan immigrants of India in any of its stages of development.

Variation
by religi-
ons.

(a) Hindu.

5 Hindus thus understood form the large majority of the people and as has already been stated count 9 168 out of every 10,000 of the population. It has also been stated that this proportion has fallen from census to census. This is not to be understood to mean that their total number has decreased from census to census. It only means that other communities have increased faster than this community. In itself the Hindu population shows an increase in 1921 as compared with the previous censuses. The absolute figures for the several censuses expressed in terms of the nearest thousand and the percentage of increase from census to census for the several religions are given in the margin. By way of helping comparison the increase in the whole population and the rate of increase is given first here

Year	Population	Increase per cent
1881	4 188	---
1901	4,944	18½
1901	5,539	12½
1911	5,806	4½
1921	5,979	3.0

Then the main religions one after another

A few years before 1881 the population suffered large losses from a great famine and the country had in 1881 just begun to recover from this and other effects of that famine on the population. Since then the population of Hindus has increased in round numbers by 1,685 thousand or by 88.6 per cent. The increase was very marked in the decade 1881-91 i. e., in the decade succeeding immediately after the famine, was somewhat

The figures for the Hindu population are —

Year	Population	Increase per cent
1881	3,897	---
1901	4,572	17½
1901	5,099	11.5
1911	5,341	4.7
1921	5,459	2.6

less in the second decade 1891-1901 was much less in the third decade and has been still less in the fourth.

This sort of decrease in the rate of growth of a population in successive periods after a famine has been observed elsewhere and has been stated to be the natural consequence of the fact that the population immediately after a famine is composed of a larger proportion of able bodied persons of the reproductive ages than a normal population and that this proportion decreases as these persons grow older and also as each year adds more and more children to the population. The increase between 1911 and 1921 which it has been said, is least of the four decades is 2.6 per cent. There is no doubt that it would have been somewhat more but for the large loss of life caused by the Influenza epidemic of 1918. The effect of the Influenza epidemic of 1918 as well as the effect of the famine above referred to on the population are considerations that have to be borne in mind in studying the figures regarding the whole population and each religion separately. In the case of Hindus it has also to be borne in mind that their increase or decrease from census to census is subject to some error owing to the inclusion as Hindus at one census of persons who at another

were possibly enumerated as Animists and *vice versa*. The correction made necessary on this account is much larger for the smaller population of Animists than the large population of Hindus and is therefore considered in discussing the figures for the Animist population.

6 The absolute figures for the Musalman population at the several censuses expressed in terms of the nearest thousand are shown in the margin. For each decade the rate of increase for this section of the population has been larger than for the Hindu population. The rule regarding the rate of increase after a famine is reflected in these figures as in those for Hindus. The total increase for the forty years since 1881 in the Musalman population in round numbers has been 140 thousand or 69.8 per cent, considerably larger than the 38.6 of the Hindus.

7 The absolute figures for Christians presented similarly stand as in the margin. Here also there has been a steady increase in the population, much larger in rate than that of the Hindus, and larger than that of the Musalmans, the higher rate being no doubt mainly due to additions by conversion. The increase for the forty years 1881-1921 has been nearly 42 thousand or 144.1 per cent. In other words the Christian population in 1921 was nearly two and a half times as much as it was in 1881. The probable share of the increase in the last decade due to conversion and the sects under which the increases are noticeable are discussed further on.

8 The figures for the Jain population presented similarly stand as in the margin. Here also there is an increase from decade to decade but of somewhat uncertain movement. In the years when it should have been larger the first twenty years for example, it is less, and in the last twenty years, when it might have been normal, it is rather large. The increase between 1901-1911 is particularly noticeable. The Census Report for 1911 explains it to be due to large numbers of "Sadass," a caste found both among Jains and Hindus, returning themselves as Jains. A similar tendency was noticed at this Census also, particularly in Gornbidnu Taluk in Kolar District and Heggaddevankote in Mysore District. It may be apprehended that the increase in the Jains might mean noticeable decrease in the figures for Hindus but the whole of the Jain population being only in tens of thousands an addition of a thousand or two, in this manner from the Hindu to the Jain population produces a large effect in the Jain figures but is hardly reflected in the thousand thousands of the Hindus. The increase of the Jain population from all causes in the forty years from 1881 has been 92.7 which is a larger rate than that of either the Hindus or Musalmans but only about two-thirds of the Christians.

9 The figures for Animists presented in the same way are as in the margin. Animists were shown under a separate head in the Religion Table for the first time in 1901. The figures above given for the years 1881 and 1891 were those worked out in 1901 for purposes of comparison. Six tribes were then taken as Animists for presentation under the new head—Iruliga, Koracha, Korava, Koriama, Kuruba and Lambani. As these six tribes were then all grouped together and called Animist for the three censuses, the figures show a steady increase though somewhat larger than that of any of the other main religions. In the figures for the next decade however there is a fall and in the next one, that is between the last Census and this one, a further fall. This is due to the inclusion among Hindus of some numbers of the tribes previously classed as wholly Animist. The instructions in the Census of 1911 and in the present Census to enumerators in

entering religion was that each person should be entered as belonging to the religion declared by him. Numbers of the six tribes were shown as Hindu in 1911 and numbers have been similarly shown now. Hence the large decreases among Animists noticed at the last Census as compared with the previous censuses and at the present Census as compared with the Census of 1911. This statement that numbers of these persons have been shown as Hindus should not, it may be observed be understood to mean that each person was aware of the choice lying before him and elected to call himself a Hindu or an Animist. The majority of the entries should have been made by the enumerator on his own initiative. In the cases in which the persons enumerated lived in the jungles and lived a more or less wild life the enumerator is likely to have entered the persons as Animists. In those cases in which persons of these tribes lived in villages and led the life that their neighbours led the question should have presented some difficulty to the enumerator. No small numbers of Lambanis in Kadar District live in villages, own land, and can hardly be distinguished from their neighbours. If the enumerator chose to enter such persons as Hindu there was nothing to prevent him. If on the other hand having been told that Lambanis might be put either under Hindu or Animist according to their return he wished to be accurate he should have often depended on his own resources, and the entry should have varied with the enumerator's whim. Cases cannot have been rare of two groups, in all respects the same but living in different blocks or circles and therefore enumerated by different men, being shown one as Hindu and the other as Animist. (Some reason like this must explain the large return of about 5,600 Lambanis under "Hindu" for Shimoga District as compared either with about 600 for Kadar District or about 200 for (Hitaldrug District.) The difficulty should have been enhanced by the fact that the Kannada word used for Animist in the census is *ಉಪದ್ರವ*; a wild tribe signifying factors for classification far different from those suggested by the English word. The large secessions from Animism to Hinduism do not therefore mean conscious coming over. They however do indicate a tendency that has been often shown by Hinduism to include in itself by a long and slow process of absorption groups originally possessing different faiths.

(f) Other religions.

10 It does not seem necessary to speak of the growth in the other religions in such detail. The numbers concerned are small and increases or decreases cannot be considered as in the main due to the survival rates of the populations included under them. Also percentages in their cases are misleading. But a few of the more important facts about them may be mentioned. The number of Sikhs which was 29 in 1891 fell to 12 in 1901, rose to 233 in 1911 and has again fallen to 184 at the present Census. The Brahmo population for the same years has been 39, 1, 85 and 00 respectively. The number of Parsis in the State for the same years has been 35 101 101 and 217 of the Jews 21 34 40 and 41. Of the minor religions Buddhism has the largest population now viz 1319. The number was only 5 in 1891 and 10 in 1901. A large increase was noticed in 1911 when 672 persons were recorded under this religion and it was stated to be due to the activities of a Buddhist Mission which had begun work in the Civil and Military Station. The present figure shows that the mission is still active.

Christians by race and sect.

11 As it has been suggested that the growth of the Christian population under the several sects may be examined certain details of this population may now be discussed. Of the total Christian population of a little over 71 thousand nearly 6900 have returned themselves as of European and Allied Races, a little less than 6,800 as Anglo-Indians and more than 57,500 are Indians. The figures by races for the Census of 1911 were over 7,400 of Europeans and Allied races, over 5,000 Anglo-Indians and over 48 thousand Indians, making a total of a little less than 60 thousand. The Indian Christian population itself has risen from 48 thousand to 57,5 thousand, i.e. approximately by 25 per cent. The details of the races will be discussed in the Chapter on Caste (Chapter XI) but the increase in the numbers of Indian Christians being due in some measure to conversion as it is to birth and survival the figure relating to this community will be discussed here. There is no means of ascertaining with any definiteness how much is due to each of these causes but the following facts might give us some idea of the position. In the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the Indian Christian population was nearly 12½ thousand in 1911 it was nearly 14 thousand in 1921. In the Kolar Gold Fields the corresponding figures are 7,200 and 9,800 for Bangalore City 3,400 and 4,800 for Mysore City

1,800 and 2,500 The four city areas between them account for $8\frac{1}{2}$ out of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ thousand increase for the State In the districts the increases have been as in the

Districts	1911	1921
Bangalore District*	52	61
Kolar	91	20
Tumkur	17	11
Mysore	15	20
Chitaldrug	23	71
Hassan	36	40
Kadur	43	51
Shimoga	21	32

margin Only in Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts does the proportion of increase approach that of any of the city areas This large increase in cities is no doubt due to the large immigration into the city areas and possibly in Mysore City to conversion The large increase in the Kolar Gold Fields (City) area—with some decrease to correspond in Kolar District—is, it should be stated, partly due to the inclusion of eighty villages in the Kolar Gold Fields area in the present

Census (*vide* note 2 Imperial Table I) Even excluding about 1,000 persons on this account there is still a large increase in Kolar Gold Fields Of the districts Kolar and Tumkur show a decrease The reason for decrease in the former has been stated, that for the decrease in the latter is not clear Kadur and Shimoga with their immigration of Christians from the Mangalore country show rather large increases The increases in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts should be due, the former to conversion in addition to natural increase (there is some missionary activity in Mysore District) and the latter partly to conversion and partly to immigration Chitaldrug District shows a large percentage of increase but the figures are inconsiderable The remaining district of Hassan, shows an increase of about 11 per cent which may be taken as due largely to natural increase and in small part to conversion

Of the 71 thousand Christians in the State quite the largest part namely 52 thousand are Roman Catholics More than 7,400 have been returned as of the Anglican Communion, nearly 6,700 as Methodist, nearly 2,300 as Protestant without naming the sect and more than 1,300 as Baptist Other sects returned are Congregationalist, and Lutheran each counting 354 adherents, Presbyterian 303, South India United Church 226 and certain other denominations clubbed under the composite name "Minor Protestant denominations" counting in all 217 persons One person has been returned as of the Greek Church and 2 have been returned as Salvationist Fifty-eight persons have been returned as Syrian Christians and of 114 no sect has been returned The Roman Catholics therefore are far the largest in numbers and among them less than 1,500 are of European race, about 4,000 are Anglo-Indians and more than 46 thousand are Indians The Indian element is therefore far larger among Roman Catholics than in any other sect This is because Catholicism has been in the field longest It is also due to the fact that the Roman Catholic ideal of self-denial has a fascination for the Indian of any caste, that its worship wears a less strange look to the festival-loving and idol-worshipping classes of the population and that conversion to Roman Catholicism involves the least amount of disturbance in the life of the convert both as regards himself and in relation to his environment

Of the Anglo-Indians the 4,000 who are Roman Catholics form more than a half As the Indian forms the bulk of the Roman Catholics, the European and the Anglo-Indian form the bulk of the Anglican Communion denomination, being nearly 6,600 out of 7,500 The bulk of the Methodists are also Indian being more than 5,800 out of a total of less than 6,700, so also the larger number of those who have been returned as Baptists and as Protestants without stating the sect and in Minor Protestant denominations Lutherans and Congregationalists are nearly all Indians The new sect of the South India United Church counts of its 226 persons 19 persons of European and Allied Races, 11 of Anglo-Indians, and 196 Indians most of them in Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station and remaining few in Kolar Gold Fields (City) The numbers in other groups are inconsiderable and call for no remarks

12 The Hindus who form the bulk of the population are spread evenly over the whole State So too are the Musalmans though somewhat less evenly than the Hindus They are for example, found in rather large numbers in proportion to the population in Shimoga District than elsewhere, the percentage in this district being 7.3 as against the 3.26 and 3.01 of Hassan District and Mysore District, at the other end, and the 6.9, 6.5, 5.4, 5.3 and 4.9 of Kolar, Bangalore, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts in the middle The large proportion of Musalmans in Shimoga District was explained at the last Census as due to the fact of this part of the country having been overrun by the Bijapur Musalmans in the latter

Local distribution
(a) by districts

part of the 14th century. The distribution of the Christian population has been dealt with above. The Jain population which forms a small proportion of the population is found all over the State. Of the districts Shimoga has the largest number of them in proportion to the population *viz* 8 in every thousand. Kadur and Tumkur Districts show 4 in a thousand each and Kolar District nearly the same number. Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts show less than two each and stand last. Bangalore and Hassan Districts each with in a thousand stand between Kolar and Mysore or Chitaldrug. The comparatively large number in Shimoga District was explained (in the Report of the last Census) as due to the existence there from the 8th to the 17th century A.D. of a Jain principality with its capital at what now is the village of Humelina. The rather large number in Kadur District may be traced to the same reason. Good numbers of the Jains in the latter district are found on the Mudgere. South Cauara borders round about a Jain place of pilgrimage in it. The figures for Animists to the nearest thousand for the districts are shown in the margin.

Bangalore District	78
Kolar	23
Tumkur	50
Mysore	41
Chitaldrug	127
Hassan	61
Kadur	24
Shimoga	152

Shimoga has the largest number of the *viz* 15 thousand and Chitaldrug the next largest 13 thousand. More than twelve and ten thousand of the respectively are Lambanis who are found here in such large numbers because as was also explained in the Census Report for 1911 they came in hordes

with the Mahratta armies in the 18th century and settled down in this part of the country. Kolar District has the least number something under 2,500. But in view of differences in classification that have occurred, for reasons stated above it is better not to base too many conclusions on these figures. Of the distribution of the population of other religions, *viz* Sikh, Brahmo, Buddhist, Parsi, Jew and others (these last include only Atheists in the table) it is enough to say that their number is very small that they represent persons who are in the State at all for special reasons or are domiciled here under special circumstances and that they are therefore found mostly in towns if not indeed in the four cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Gold Fields and the Civil and Military Station Bangalore.

(b) by cities

18. In the above paragraph the cities have been left out of consideration because circumstances of an altogether different character from those applicable to the country determine the proportion of populations of the various religions that live in the cities. The distribution in the country is under fairly normal conditions and the proportions may be expected to remain the same from census to census without much variation. That is, the numbers are of persons many of whom follow agriculture and most of whom so far as they know are ordinarily settled there for good and form permanent parts of the population. This is not the case with cities. Here the floating population is larger and larger numbers of people of particular classes who follow particular callings or are engaged in various kinds of business and trade are gathered together. The Civil and Military Station for example has a large number of persons of European and Allied Races, the Kolar Gold Fields (City) has large numbers of Tamil speaking coolies, and Bangalore has proportionately a large Brahman population and a large number of Jains and Christians. The proportions for cities therefore require to be separately examined.

4. Bangalore City

14. Bangalore City has the following number of persons of the four main religions in every ten thousand of its population

Hindu 8,837 Muslim 1,100, Christian 41 Jain 80

Compared with the proportion of Hindus in the district the proportion of Hindus in Bangalore City is somewhat small. Of the districts Shimoga has the smallest proportion of Hindus *viz* 883 in 10,000 and the proportion for this city is 408 less for every ten thousand than even Shimoga. This seems a large difference but might be considered natural as the mass of the people cannot be expected to contribute the same percentage of men for business and trade and other urban callings as particular communities like the Muslims or Christians. The Muslim, Christian and Jain populations show a larger proportion for this city than any district does. It has been stated above that of the districts the largest proportion of Muslims is shown by Shimoga, *viz* 7.0 in 10,000 the largest proportion of Christians by Kadur District, *viz* 167 in ten thousand the largest proportion of Jains by Shimoga 61 in every ten thousand. The figures per ten thousand for the Bangalore City exceed those figures by 50 per cent for Muslims by more than 150 per cent for Christians and about 83 per cent for Jains.

15. Mysore City has the following proportions of the four religions
Hindu 7,910, Musalman 1,698, Christian 333, Jain 83

ii Mysore
City

This is an even smaller proportion of Hindus than that for Bangalore City a much larger proportion of Musalmans—traceable no doubt to the days when Seringapatam was in the hands of the Musalman rulers of Mysore—a smaller proportion of Christians and about the same proportion of Jains

16 The Kolar Gold Fields area shows the following proportions —
Hindu 7,623, Musalman 822, Christian 1,378, Jain 50

iii Kolar
Gold Fields

This is a smaller percentage of Hindus than even Mysore, a smaller percentage of Musalmans than even Bangalore a much larger percentage of Christians than either of these cities and a somewhat smaller proportion of Jains than theirs. Seeing that most of these Jains should have come there for trade and money-lending and are not a permanent part of the population (as some part of the Jain population of those other two cities no doubt is) this proportion of Jains in the Kolar Gold Fields should be said to be quite fair

17 The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shows the following proportions —

iv C and
M Station,
Bangalore

Hindu 5,551, Musalman 2,108, Christian 2,211, Jain 51

This is the smallest proportion of Hindus, the largest proportion of Musalmans and Christians and a proportion of Jains the same as for the Kolar Gold Fields area and fair for the same reason. The large Christian population is due to the British troops stationed here, the location of the Residency and the establishment of business concerns owned by Europeans and the gathering of a heterogeneous Christian population for meeting the needs of the foreign troops, etc. The large Musalman population is there also for the same reason and for business and trade

18 It may be observed from Subsidiary Table II that the Hindu proportion for Bangalore City steadily fell from 1881 to 1911 and has now again risen to what it was in 1891—that it has steadily risen in Mysore City and as steadily fallen in the Civil and Military Station. The Musalman proportion has steadily fallen since 1881 in both Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and in the Civil and Military Station having risen in the two decades till 1901 has since fallen to less than the figure for 1881. The Christian proportion for each of the three cities now stands higher than the proportion of 1881. The figures for the Kolar Gold Fields for previous years and now are not strictly comparable as 80 villages which till 1911 were treated as part of the Kolar District have at this Census been taken as part of the Gold Fields area (*vide*, note 2—Imperial Table I)

Variation
in cities

19 The characteristic lower proportion of the Hindu population in the cities and the higher proportion of the population of other religions (except Animists) as compared with the districts, which is due to larger proportions of the latter taking to pursuits of exclusively city character such as industry and commerce, may be expected to be found in lesser degree in the towns which have been included in the districts themselves. It appears from Imperial Table V which exhibits information regarding the distribution of the population of towns by religions that the distribution accords with this expectation. The total population of the State living in towns excluding the cities is nearly 453 thousand. Of these 364 thousand is Hindu, 78 Musalman, over 6 thousand is Christian and about 4 thousand Jain. Reduced to proportions out of ten thousand the figures are Hindus 8,022, Musalmans 1,724, Christians 140 and Jain 82. A comparison of these figures with those in columns 8, 9, 11 and 12 of Subsidiary Table IV shows that in both divisions the rural population has more of the Hindu and less of the other three religions than these figures

Urban
area (ex-
cluding
cities)

20 It has been stated in the beginning of the Chapter that religion enters as a factor not only in Table VI where it has reference to the distribution of the population but in various other tables dealing with other matters. It seems to have been suggested in some quarters that religion is not of much value used in this manner as a basis of classification, meaning apparently that the religion of a group of persons does not affect its age composition and birth and death rates nor the proportion of its population in the several civil conditions nor its education nor the infirmities it is likely to suffer from. The reason adduced for this is, it seems, that whatever homogeneity of race, custom or tradition may have been connoted by the term Hindu, Musalman, Christian, etc., in the past has now ceased to exist

Religion
as a basis
of classifi-
cation

to a sufficient degree to influence statistics, and that so far as customs of demological importance are concerned *e.g.* early marriage, seclusion of women treatment of children, etc., the divisions of real significance are not vertical sections of society by difference of religion but horizontal divisions into strata differentiated by social and economic conditions. It seems to have been proposed that in Burma the distribution by religion should be abandoned in favour of some more scientific racial classification. It has therefore been suggested that an examination may be made of the validity and utility of the classification of population in the tables referred to above on the basis of religion. Not much examination is needed so far as the State is concerned. Religion is one of several attributes of the population by means of which sections of it can be distinguished and in the State it is really the most prominent and most definite. Racial classification may be better elsewhere but not here for racial distinctions in the indigenous population are not anywhere so definite as religion. Economic conditions may do well but the factors that enter into what is called the economic condition are so many that it would not be easy to make really clear horizontal strata of the whole population, each stratum being sufficiently alike within itself and distinct from the others to make a study of its life demologically useful. "Social conditions" in the State it is not easy to take distinctly from religion as it depends so very much upon religion. None of these three can therefore be preferred to religion. Also, all the reasons above suggested for considering that the classification on the religious basis is of little value for demological discussion do not hold good of the State, so far as the main religions of Hinduism, Islam and Christianity are concerned—and these form a very large part of the population—there are differences between the populations professing them in point of the time of marriage, of widow remarriage the position of women in society of the extent to which they resort to education and of the occupations they largely follow. This will be clear from details of these matters given in the chapters of the Report dealing with the several subjects. Religion therefore is not merely better than other possible bases on which the population can be divided into groups for census purposes but in itself sufficiently influences the conditions of life of the various groups of this large majority of the people to be suitable as the basis for such a study regarding that part. To classify the Jain population separately from the Hindu may not seem to have the same justification because the difference between Hinduism and that religion is not mainly in the social life and ways of the people following them, but the Jain population is so small that a classification found suitable regarding the three religions above mentioned cannot be rendered unsuitable by it. It may also seem that the Animist population does not differ very much from the lower strata of Hindu society. This is largely true but still it does differ from the latter in that a large proportion of that population is a moving population and lives under conditions less settled than that even of the depressed classes. In any case, the distinctions in the social conditions of the population professing the three main religions are as has been stated, of sufficient importance to make a discussion based on them useful from the demological point of view and this done, the other religions come in as a matter of course and so long as they are independent religions have to find a separate place in the tables.

Place of
religion
in life.

21 Another matter which may be touched upon in concluding this Chapter is the place of religion in the life of the people of the State. It may be said in the main that religion in the form of certain social practices is visible enough in society in the State but as a vital force constantly determining the life that men shall lead is not very apparent. This is no disparagement to the people. Religion in very few states or countries would be this always. What, however is worthy of remark is that there is not the same number of new teachers with new ideas or with new statements of old ideas in the State as one reads of in Census Reports of Central West, or Northern India—in the Census Reports of the Central Provinces and of Baroda for 1911, for example—no men coming out to say that idol worship is bad and getting a number of followers who call themselves by the name of so-and-so "panthis" no teacher declaring the brotherhood of man, the equality of all men, or any such doctrine and forming a new group of men believing in some one main and vital principle of life. This may possibly indicate a state of the religious conscience in which it is satisfied with what it believes but may more probably be taken as indicating a state of inertness which jogs on with things as they are in preference to troubling too much. Which of these it might be is a matter for discussion by those interested in religion as a factor of importance in regulating the lives of a people.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGION

[illegible]

I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGION—*conold*

Religion and locality	Actual number in 1921	Proportion per 10,000 of population in					Variation per cent				Net variation per cent
		1901	1911	1921	1926	1931	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1926	1926 to 1931		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAREL											
1. Mysore State including Civil & Military Station, Bangalore	217	—	—	—	—	—	+114.9	—	+128.9	-26.8	+261.7
2. Mysore State excluding Civil & Military Station, Bangalore	94	—	—	—	—	—	+79.9	+29.6	+89.6	Details not available for 1931	
3. Eastern Division	89	—	—	—	—	—	+81.9	+3.9	+6.2		
4. Western Division	5	—	—	—	—	—	-24.7	+800.9	—		
BRANDHO.											
1. Mysore State including Civil & Military Station, Bangalore	69	—	—	—	—	—	-7.7	+6,000.9	-26.7	Details not available for 1931	
2. Mysore State excluding Civil & Military Station, Bangalore	23	—	—	—	—	—	-26.7	+4,000.9	—		
3. Eastern Division	23	—	—	—	—	—	-26.7	+4,000.9	—		
4. Western Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
JEW											
1. Mysore State including Civil & Military Station, Bangalore	26	—	—	—	—	—	-12.9	+17.6	+61.9	+8,000.9	+2,200.9
2. Mysore State excluding Civil & Military Station, Bangalore	9	—	—	—	—	—	+80.9	-21.4	+4.9	Details not available for 1931	
3. Eastern Division	1	—	—	—	—	—	-20.9	-80.9	—		
4. Western Division	8	—	—	—	—	—	+120.9	-73.9	+6.7	+739.9	+709.9

1. In the case of Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, details are not available for 1931, separately for Jews and Aryans. No figures cannot be given for these religions for 1931 in the case of (1) Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and (2) Eastern Division.

2. Details have not been shown separately in 1931.

3. In Schedule Table I, Chapter III, of the 1921 Report, figures for religions other than Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Jews and Aryans have been added together for purposes of proportional representation, whereas in this table such figures have been shown separately.

TABLE III—CHRISTIANS (NUMBER AND VARIATION)

District and Natural Divisions	Actual number of Christians in					Variation per cent				
	1911	1911	1901	1901	1901	1911 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1901	1901 to 1901	1901 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	71,386	89,945	80,000	88,126	88,989	+18.3	+13.5	+26.2	+30.4	+145.1
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	41,706	59,614	52,523	60,523	52,731	+13.5	+19.7	+48.9	+36.7	+280.6
Eastern Division	21,944	36,329	28,983	13,077	7,637	+12.1	+22.5	+78.9	+71.8	+319.8
Bangalore City	4,943	4,974	5,315	9,796	972	+14.7	+21.9	+82.8	+140.6	+430.6
Bangalore District	4,940	4,977	5,307	9,806	967	+9.2	+4.2	+43.9	+4.0	+141.9
Kolar (Gold Fields) (City) ...	13,097	9,680	7,077	2,934	668	+55.1	+47.3	—	+341.8	+126.6
Kolar District	2,930	2,923	2,978	711	608	-21.4	+08.2	+520.6	—	—
Tumkur District	1,579	1,641	948	711	608	-22.1	+71.9	+87.7	+83.2	+97.8
Mysore City	2,794	5,123	2,588	1,850	9,809	+40.0	-8.0	+48.3	+13.8	+47.0
Mysore District	2,009	1,815	1,111	1,707	1,23	+41.1	+7.1	+39.3	+13.8	+47.0
Chitaldrug District	867	812	477	841	123	+42.6	-11.7	+33.0	+36.6	+123.7
Western Division	13,731	19,998	9,699	7,136	6,114	+14.9	+23.8	+34.9	+39.9	+189.7
Hassan District	4,176	3,928	3,793	2,804	2,356	+9.6	+6.9	+13.1	+37.7	+73.6
Kadur District	3,931	4,415	3,696	2,939	1,911	+11.9	+36	+73.0	+77.4	+119.4
Channarayana District	3,906	5,616	1,967	1,624	1,476	+41.4	+37.9	+59.1	+71.9	+139.6
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	36,689	20,626	17,126	17,802	16,996	+30.6	+19.3	-4.8	+8.6	+41.8

TABLE IV—RELIGIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION (FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS)

Natural Division	Number per 10,000 of urban population, who are						Number per 10,000 of rural population, who are					
	Hindu	Muslim	Ashuk	Christian	Jain	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Ashuk	Christian	Jain	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Eastern Division including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	7,889	1,988	18	674	64	36	9,471	867	23	23	36	—
Western Division	7,821	1,988	29	568	126	1	9,393	868	239	78	66	—

CHAPTER V.

AGE.

Age statistics are given in five Imperial Tables. In relation to sex, civil condition, literacy and infirmities, they will be discussed in the chapters on those subjects. Here the general distribution by age of the total population and of the followers of different religions is dealt with as also the age returns of important castes, tribes and races. The statistics required for the purpose are contained in Imperial Tables VII and XIV. In the former figures are given as in the last Census, for each year separately up to five years of age and afterwards in five-year groups up to seventy years, those who are seventy years and over being included in one group. In the latter the age periods are given in less detail. To illustrate the salient features of these tables and of the vital statistics reported during the last decade, the following subsidiary tables are appended at the end of this Chapter. —

Reference
to statistics

I. Age distribution of 205,700 persons (Hindus and Muslims only) by sex and annual periods.

II. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State and each natural division.

III. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.

IV. Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain caste.

IV. (a) Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over forty to those aged 15-40 in certain castes, also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

V. Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over sixty to those aged 15-40 also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

V. (a) Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over sixty to those aged 15-40 in certain religions also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

VI. Variation in population at certain age-periods.

VII. Reported birth rate by sex and natural division.

VIII. Reported death-rate by sex and natural division.

IX. Reported death-rate by sex and age in decade and in selected years per mille living at same age according to the Census of 1911.

X. Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.

X. (a) Reported deaths from plague per mille.

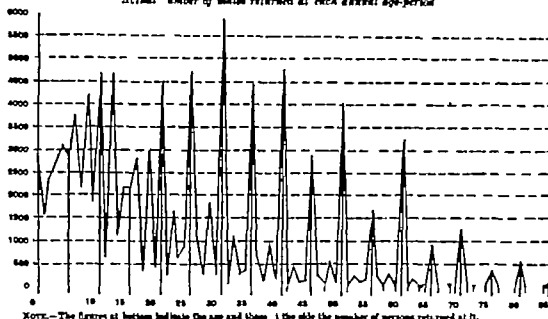
2. The instructions given for recording age were the same as in 1911. Age last birthday was to be entered and to prevent confusion between months and years in the case of children under one year the word 'infant' was to be written in the age column. If a person was unable to state his or her age correctly, the enumerator was to consult the relatives or to refer to some event of local importance or to guess the age from the appearance of the person. The age column was in no case to be left blank.

Accuracy
of returns

The instructions show very clearly the difficulties encountered in this branch of the Census enquiry. To most people, the exact number of years they have lived is of little or no practical importance and therefore the greatest amount of ignorance prevails on the subject. Persons possessing sufficient knowledge on the point often make incorrect returns from prudential or other motives. This is by no means peculiar to the State or to India but also prevails, though not to the same extent, even in the advanced countries of the West. The matter has been fully discussed in the reports of the previous censuses and it is therefore not proposed to do more than mention, as briefly as possible, the more common errors. These can be easily

gathered from the following diagram which presents graphically the statistics relating to males contained in Subsidiary Table I of this Chapter

Actual number of males returned at each annual age-period



NOTE.—The figures at bottom indicate the age and those at the side the number of persons returned at it.

In a population increasing by natural reproduction, the number of persons in the first year of life would be the largest and it would go on decreasing gradually from year to year as each generation gets thinned out by death. The curve in such a case would from infancy slope down with the advance in age, the extent of the slope largely depending on the death rate in different ages. Other factors like migration, famine etc. would no doubt affect the curve but barring exceptional cases of this sort its general character would not vary very much. The population in the State increases mainly by natural reproduction, but the curve is as different from this description as it can possibly be. It changes its direction frequently and between very wide limits as a glance at the diagram will show. The sharp and large peaks indicate the great fondness for round numbers like five and its multiples especially its even multiples (10 and its multiples). Among other digits, there is a greater preference for even figures than for odd ones as all the peaks are for even ages (excepting of course fives) and all the hollows for odd ages. The least popular of the numbers below 50 are such figures as 31 37 41 43 47 and 49 in which the number actually returned is less than one per mille of the total for which this special table was prepared. This, coupled with the heaping up of the figures in ages 30 and 85 indicates the desire to be considered young by people fairly advanced in life. The peaks in the higher ages also indicate the tendency to state in round figures

Ages returned	Number of annual age-periods in line	Percentage of persons to total population
Ten years and its multiples	11	20
Five years and its odd multiples	11	20
Other even years	44	20
Other odd years	44	15

the age of the old. The statement in the margin exhibits, in a more marked manner the result of these tendencies in the ages returned by the people. There is no improvement in the age returns since the last Census.

These figures relate to males only

Utility of age statistics.

3 Though the statistics of age are thus very defective yet there is no better material for computing birth and death rates and for comparing the fecundity and the longevity of different communities, as the registration of vital statistics in the State is imperfect. For purposes of comparison the statistics are not absolutely worthless as mistakes of one kind often balance those of the opposite kind and the nature and proportion of errors is fairly constant from census to census as a comparison of the diagram on page 63 of the last Report with the one given above will show

Age distribution in 1921

4. Dealing first with the actual numbers returned for 1921 it is found that of the total population of the State about one-eighth are below the age of 5 years and that between 5-10 years, the number is nearly one-seventh age-period

10-15 includes a little less than one-eighth. Calculating for all ages up to 15, the population is 38.2 per cent and between the ages of 15-50 it is 48.9 per cent of the whole. Those who are 50 and over constitute 12.9 per cent of the entire population. As between the sexes, males outnumber females in all age-periods except 0-5, 5-10 and 20-25 and females are considerably fewer in numbers in age-periods 10-15 and 15-20. The causes for the disparity in the relative proportions of the sexes are discussed in the next Chapter.

5 Statistics relating to the age distribution in the different religions are contained in Subsidiary Table III of this Chapter. In this and the next paragraph the figures mentioned relate only to the male population in the different communities as the effect of misstatements of age is likely to be less in this sex than in the other sex.

Age distribution by religion

Among the total Hindu male population 37.4 per cent are below the age of 15, 39.7 per cent are between the ages of 15-40 and those aged 40 and over form 22.9 per cent. The proportion of children under 5 years of age is higher in this religion than among the Jains who have the lowest proportion but it is less than in the remaining religions. The aged, *i.e.*, those who are 60 and over are proportionately more numerous among the Hindus than among the rest.

Among Musalmans those below 15 years of age form 39.1 per cent of the male population, 39.6 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 40 and those aged 40 and over constitute 21.8 per cent. The proportion of children under 5 years of age is slightly less than among Christians but is better than among Jains as well as Hindus. The aged are slightly less in proportion than among Hindus but are better than in the remaining religions.

Among Christians 36.3 per cent of the male population are below 15 years of age, 43.9 per cent are between the ages 15 and 40 and 19.8 per cent are aged 40 and over. The proportion of children under 5 years is inferior only to the proportion among Animists. The middle-aged are proportionately more numerous than among Hindus and Musalmans because the proportion of those in later ages is very small among the European community evidently due to the practice of returning to England after active life.

Among Jains 32.9 per cent are below 15 years of age, the proportion of those in age-period 15-40 is the highest in all religions in the State, *viz.*, 45.3 per cent, those aged 40 and over form 21.8 per cent. The proportion of children under 5 years is very low, in fact, it is the lowest in all religions, so also is the proportion of those aged 60 and over, if Christians are excluded. Trade and commerce have attracted a good portion of the Jain population from their birthplaces outside the State and these are generally temporary settlers who have left their dependants in their native place. The proportion of those in the non-productive ages at either extremity of life is therefore low as is to be expected. It is pointed out in the next Chapter that the low proportion of females in this religion is also due to the same cause.

Among Animists the proportion of those below 15 years of age is so high as 42.8 per cent, between 15-40 years there are 36.7 per cent of the total population and those aged 40 and over form 20.5 per cent. The proportion of children under 5 years of age is the highest in the State and shows that the Animist in Mysore is the most prolific like his brother in other parts of India. The proportion of those aged 60 and over is not so poor as in the case of Jains and Christians but is lower than among Musalmans and Hindus.

6 Statistics of the distribution by age for selected castes and tribes and for the Indian Christians are given in Subsidiary Table IV. Children under 5 years are most numerous among the Animist Lambanis there being 143 children per 1,000 of the population. The next is the Indian Christian community with 134 children per mille. Among the Hindu castes the Tigalas (134) are more prolific than others. Next in order are the Madiga (127), the Brahman (122), Neygi (120), and the Vodda (119) castes. Low proportions returned are by the Banajiga caste (107) Lingayat and Panchala (110) and Beda (113) per mille. Among Musalmans, Pathans have 131 children per 1,000 of the population. The Sheikhs and the Saiyids follow them with 127 and 125 per mille respectively. Taking the effective ages of 15 to 40 it is found that the highest proportion 446 per mille is returned in the Idiga caste among the Hindus. The proportion among

Age distribution by caste

the Brahman, the Holeys and the Lingayat castes is the same, viz., 404. The Tigala has the lowest proportion, viz., 378 per mille. Among Muslims the Sheikhhs have the highest proportion and the Pathans the lowest. In the age-group 40 and over the highest proportion (350 per mille) is returned by the Golla caste. Next come the Banajigas with 247. The lowest proportion is returned by the Idigas among Hindus, being 190 per mille. The proportion in the three Musalman tribes is almost equal. The proportion among the Indian Christians is the lowest of all.

Sundberg's theory of age distribution.

7 It was pointed out by the Swedish statistician M Sundberg that in all Western countries the proportion of those aged 15-50 was uniformly half of the total population and that if any changes occurred it was in the main age-groups 0-15 and 50 and over. This will not always hold good in the case of this State and other provinces of India where the population is liable to abnormal changes on account of famine and other calamities. The figures relating to the censuses from 1831 are given in the margin. The high ratio in 1881 is the result of the famine of 1870-1877 during which mortality was very great among the young and the old.

Census	Proportion per mille of those aged 15-50 to total population
1831	336
1861	313
1891	372
1911	397
1931	369

Causes affecting age distribution.

8. Age distribution ordinarily depends on normal birth and death rates. Famine and other calamities as well as migration often disturb it. The effect of the great famine of 1876-77 on the age distribution has been fully traced in the last report. It was pointed out that the survivors of the generation of 1876-1881 had in the age-group they reached in one census, a lower proportion than those in the corresponding age-groups in other censuses and that this disparity grew less and less with the lapse of years after the famine and further that the high proportion of those aged 10-35 in 1881 was due to the victims of the famine being either young children or aged persons. Excepting the outbreak of influenza there were no serious calamities in the decade 1911-21. The age of migrants not being available, it is not possible to estimate the effect of migration on the age distribution. It may however be noted that as regards immigration its volume in 1931 is almost the same as in 1911 and its effect on the age distribution is very probably the same.

Variation in age distribution since 1911
(i) Generally

9 The total population of the State has increased by 3 per cent since 1911. To this increase, the main age-groups 0-10, 15-40 and 60 and over contribute but in age-groups 10-15 and 40-60 decreases of 0.2 and 5.3 per cent respectively have occurred. The increases do not call for any remarks except that as compared with the decade 1901-11 the increases in age-periods 15-40 and 60 and over are small and that in age-group 0-10 there is a gain of 8 per cent whereas in 1911 there was a loss of 4.4 per cent over the corresponding age-group in 1901. The increase in these age groups would have been better had it not been for the Influenza outbreak, the number of reported deaths from which exceeded 197,000. The death rate by sex and age is given in para 14 *infra*. The table in the margin shows the possible variations

Age-period	Variation per cent since 1911. (increase + decrease -)	
	Actual according to Census	Possible without influenza
0-10	+8.0	+10.2
10-15	-0.2	+1.8
15-40	+2.8	+ 8.6
40-60	-5.3	- 1.9
60 and over	+7.2	+ 5.9

in the several age-groups if it is assumed that there was no influenza and that all its victims survived till the day of the Census. It will be observed that the epidemic has affected age-group 15-40 very markedly as more than half of those who succumbed to it were between these ages. The decrease in age-group 40-60 is noticeable more or less uniformly in all districts except in Trunkur and Chitaldrug where it was somewhat heavy and is partly due to Influenza and partly to the famine of

1876. For those now included in the age-group 40-60 are the survivors of the generations born in the two decades 1861-71 and 1871-81 and as already mentioned the generation born in the famine decade is proportionately less numerous as compared with the population in corresponding age-periods of other censuses. The decrease in age-group 40-60 will not materially affect the rate of growth of population as the greater portion of those in it will have passed the reproductive ages. The loss of 0.2 per cent in age-group 10-15 for the State is due to the decrease of 6.7 per cent in the

Western Division being more than sufficient to wipe off the increase of 2.4 per cent in the more populous Eastern Division

10 In the Eastern Division as a whole and in the several districts included in it there is an increase in the total population as well as in all the age-groups other than 40-60 dealt with in the preceding para. It is not so in the case of the Western Division where there is a loss in the total population and in the effective ages of 10-15 15-40 in addition to the decrease in age-period 40-60 referred to. The variations in the age distribution in the three districts included in it are not uniform. Hassan District shows a decrease only in age-groups 10-15 and 40-60. Age-group 15-40 shows an increase. The two quinquennial age-groups 0-5 and 5-10 included in an age-group 0-10 show substantial increases and the increase in the latter is sufficient to counter balance the loss in age-group 10-15. So that taking the decennial period 5-15 there is, since 1911, a slight increase. It is from those in this age-group that the ranks of potential parents will be augmented in the course of the current decade. As there is an increase since 1911 in this age-group as well as among those of the reproductive ages of 15-40 there is no reason to fear that the population in the Hassan District and in the districts of the Eastern Division will not grow at the same rate as it did in the decade 1911-21, assuming of course that other factors remain constant. These conditions do not obtain in the districts of Kadur and Shimoga. In these two districts there is no doubt an increase in main age-group 0-10 but the heavy decreases in age-groups 10-15 and in 15-40 are not quite encouraging. Taking the age-group 5-15 it is found that Kadur District has lost 3.3 per cent and Shimoga District 1.8 per cent since 1911. The decrease in the Shimoga District in age-group 15-40 is as much as 6.5 per cent and in the Kadur District it is somewhat less being 2.8 per cent. As the numbers of those in these two age groups in 1925-15 and 15-40 are actually less than in 1911 it is just possible that the population in these two districts will continue to decline in the current decade. It may perhaps be said that the chances of an improvement in this decade are somewhat remote. The one redeeming feature is the improvement in the Kadur District in the number of children under five which shows an increase of 6 per cent over the number in 1911. These are the survivors of those born in the quinquennium 1916-21 during which the Malnad Improvement Committee was working. It is difficult to ascribe this improvement to the operations of that committee as the Shimoga District which was also under it shows a decline of 3 per cent since 1911.

11 The 'mean age' is the average age of the persons living at the time of the enumeration and is not the same as the mean duration of life. It largely depends on the proportion of the young and the old which again is determined by birth and death-rates. A high mean age may indicate a small number of children (which will not be true of a growing community), a high proportion of the old and a long average span of life. Conversely, a large proportion of children, a small number of the old and a short average span of life may result in a low mean age.

In Subsidiary Tables II and III the mean age for the State, the two divisions and the main religions is given.

Divisions or religions	Mean age		Proportion per cent to those aged 15-40 of persons aged		
			Under 10 years		Over 60 years
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Divisions —					
Eastern	26.6	26.0	68	18	17
Western	25.6	25.1	62	11	12
Religions —					
Hindu	26.5	25.9	66	16	16
Musalmán	25.6	24.2	73	15	14
Christian	25.5	24.6			
Jain	26.9	26.7			
Animist	24.6	23.5	83	15	13

and the main religions is given. It has been worked out according to the formula* used in 1911. Taking the State as a whole it is for males 25.7 and for females 24.9. It is lower in the Western than in the Eastern Division. Among the main religions it is lowest among Animists and highest among Jains. The marginal statement shows the proportions per cent to persons aged 15-40 of those who are below 10 and over 60 years,

*The mean age, as shown in Subsidiary Tables II and III, has been calculated from the figures of Imperial Table VII according to the following formula —

Where ages have been tabulated by five year periods only (as in Imperial Table VII) find out the total number of persons living at the close of each age period. The sum of these totals, multiplied by five and raised by two and a half times the actual number of persons comprised in the population, should be divided by the last mentioned number of persons.

i.e., the young and the old respectively. The like proportions for the whole State are in the case of the young of both sexes together 66 and in the case of the old of either sex 10. It will be observed that the mean age varies very much in accordance with the variations in the proportions of the young and the old. It is low where the young predominate and where the proportion of the old is great the mean age is high.

In comparing the variation in the mean age in different censuses it is better perhaps to consider the figures for males only as in their case the margin of error is less. The mean age was very low in 1891 being only 24.5. It steadily improved to the highest point (25.9) in 1911. The low mean age in 1891 was probably due to the severe famine of 1876-7 which reduced very much the proportion of the old. The steady improvement of the mean age till 1911 has been ascribed to the improvement in the proportion of old persons since 1891 and also to the decrease in the proportion of children from 1891.

Birth and
death
rates.

Country	Estimated rate per mille	
	Births	Deaths
Tamil	51.2	47.1
Bombay	50.8	45.8
Madras	47.5	39.7

exactly balance each other i.e., in a stationary population, but as the population is actually growing the average duration of life would be a little higher than the mean age. The mean age for the total population (both sexes) in 1921 is 25.3 and making the same allowance as in 1911 for the difference between mean age and the average duration of life the latter would stand at 26.7. This will give an average death rate of $1,000 \div 26.7$ or 87.5 per mille per annum. In Chapter I, the annual rate of increase is estimated at 8.6 per mille which allows for losses by deaths and all natural calamities and so the normal rate of increase must be higher than 8.6 per mille. It may be assumed to be 6 per mille as in 1911 which will give an average birth rate of 48.5 per mille. The rates thus obtained are no better than guesses but they are nearer the rates arrived at by actuarial methods for Madras than are the rates calculated from reported vital statistics.

Vital
statistics

Vital statistics	18. The reported birth and death rates given in Subsidiary Tables VII, VIII and IX are extremely low. Omissions occur very largely as will be evident from the survivors of those born in the decade 1911-21, who are shown as aged 0-10 years in Imperial Table VII exceeding the total number of births reported during that decade by as many as 482,160 and even the possible explanation that all these might have been born outside the State is negatived by the fact that the total number of such persons enumerated in the State is only 814,531 and this includes persons of all ages. Another impossible result of vital statistics as reported is the excess of deaths over births in the decade which should have resulted in a decrease of population and this shows that omissions occur more largely in the case of births than deaths.	
	Population aged 0-10 (Imperial Table VII)	1,087,751
	Total number of births reported (decade 1911-21)	1,306,001

Although the registration of vital statistics is thus very defective yet the figures as they are give some useful indications regarding the incidence of mortality by sex and age. The death rate was the highest in the year of the Influenza epidemic, viz., 1918 and lowest in 1915. It is always higher in the Western Division than in the Eastern Division except in 1921 when it was slightly less in the former than in the latter. Mortality among males was generally higher than among females. Infant mortality is extremely high and is more so among male children. The period of least risk to life is age period 10-15. In Chapter VI further information regarding the incidence of mortality by sex in different age-periods is given.

14 The total number of deaths on account of influenza reported in the State is 195,439 This is exclusive of 1,949 deaths which occurred in the Civil and Military Station Bangalore In the year of the epidemic, *viz*, 1918, there was an abnormal increase in the number of deaths on account of fevers as will be seen from the figures in Subsidiary Table X The Sanitary Commissioner to Government has pointed out that very likely a large number of deaths returned under this head was due to influenza The highest mortality from fevers in the decade was recorded in the year 1911 It may not probably be very wide of the mark to include among influenza deaths the excess of 50,692 deaths from fevers in 1918 over deaths from the same cause in 1911 The total mortality from the epidemic would then be probably about 248,030 The table in the margin gives the incidence of

Mortality from influenza.

No of deaths per mille living at specified age in 1911

Age	Male	Female
All ages	33.2	36.3
Under 1 year	47.7	40.8
1-5	25.2	22.1
5-10	17.0	16.7
10-15	19.1	22.3
15-20	10.8	22.4
20-30	46.5	51.7
30-40	41.1	46.0
40-50	34.0	37.8
50-60	13.7	14.2
60 and over	25.8	27.4

The figures relate to the State excluding Civil and Military Station Bangalore

deaths reported from this disease by sex and age The effect of the outbreak on the age distribution is mentioned above and on the sex proportion in the next Chapter.

15 The fecundity of different communities can be compared by the ratio which the number of births or the number of children under 10 bears to the number of married females of the reproductive ages of 15-40 years The statistics of birth being admittedly imperfect, the comparison has to be confined to the proportion of children to married females of the ages mentioned This gives a better measure of the fecundity of the people than the ratio of children to the total population of all ages as it would then depend not only on the number of children and the number of adult persons producing children but also on the number of the young and the old who do not contribute anything to the increase in population The restriction of the comparison to the proportion to married females, no doubt, does not allow for illegitimate births, as a comparison with the total number of all females of the reproductive ages would, but as the number of such births is probably small it is not very material Taking the State as a whole it is found that there are 174 children under 10 to 100 married females aged 15-40 In the Western Division the proportion is greater than in the Eastern Division the figures being 178 and 173 respectively Though for the State and the two divisions it has improved since 1911 when it stood for both the State and the Eastern Division at 163 and at 164 for the Western Division, it has not reached the high level of 1901 when the ratio for the State was 193 and for the Eastern and Western Divisions 196 and 187 respectively As between the different religions the highest ratio is among the Animists, there being 197 children for 100 married females The Musalmans are more prolific than their Hindu neighbours the ratio for the former being 189 and for the latter 172 which is slightly less than the ratio for the whole State for all religions

Fecundity

16 In comparing fecundity by castes the proportion to be taken is that of children under 12 to married females aged 15-40, as in Imperial Table XIV containing caste statistics by age, age-period 5-12 is adopted in place of age-period 5-10 in Imperial Table VII The proportion varies differently in different castes Thus the Banajiga caste has the lowest proportion of 194 children under 12 to 100 married females The Tigalas and the Bedas have the highest proportion, *viz*, 226 The great agricultural community of Vakkaliga has only 204 while the depressed classes of Holeya and Madiga have 199 and 221 respectively The twice-born communities of Brahmana, Kshatriya and Vaisya have 206, 201 and 205 respectively

Fecundity by caste

17 The proportion of persons of 60 years and over to those aged between 15-40 is a better index of the relative longevity of the people than the proportion of the same class of persons to the total population as this includes children whose proportion often varies in different communities and such variation affects the proportion of the adults and also of the aged The statistics relating to the proportion of the aged is given in connection with variation in mean age Additional particulars are available in Subsidiary Tables IV (a), V and V (a) In the whole State there are 16 persons in either sex aged 60 and over to 100 adults aged 15-40 In the Eastern Division the people seem to have a longer average span of life than

Longevity.

in the Western Division for there are in the former 18 males and 17 females aged 60 and over for every 100 adults against 13 males and 13 females in the latter. Examining by districts it is observed that the highest proportion of the aged is found in the Kolar District the figures being 23 for males and 31 for females. Next in order are Bangalore Tumkur Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts in the Eastern Division. The lowest proportion of the aged is in the Kadar and Shimoga Districts. The very low proportion of aged persons in the Kolar Gold Fields is due to the mining industry in that place which affords occupation mainly for adults. The proportion of the aged among the different religions does not show material variations among the Hindus it is equal to the proportion for the State and among the Mussalman and Animists it is slightly less.

Proportion of married females of fertile ages to females of all ages

18. In the last Census Report of this State the proportion of married women of the reproductive ages to the total female population in different communities was compared with the growth of the respective communities. But no correspondence was found between them. It is so in this Census also. The proportion of fertile married women to the total female population in different religions in the present Census does not differ from that in 1911 but the different religions have shown varying rates of increase as will be seen in Chapter IV.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

I—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 205,709 PERSONS (HINDUS AND MUSALMANS ONLY) BY SEX AND ANNUAL-PERIODS

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0	2,810	3,051												
1	1,527	1,631	21	635	611	15	2,686	2,560	67	23	15	89	2	2
2	2,337	2,516	21	897	1,005	46	265	280	68	98	114	90	96	99
3	2,678	3,023	25	4,653	5,268	47	69	62	69	14	21	91		
4	3,076	3,143	26	1,077	1,019	48	586	590	70	1,279	1,220	92	2	4
5	2,953	3,023	27	268	230	49	88	84	71	7	1	93		2
6	3,721	3,856	28	1,677	1,771	50	4,010	4,226	72	43	40	94		3
7	2,180	2,251	29	216	231	51	11	52	73	10	6	95	17	10
8	1,166	1,240	30	5,865	5,979	52	266	258	74	14	14	96	2	3
9	1,553	2,106	31	91	69	53	102	86	75	173	287	97	1	1
10	4,690	4,932	32	1,161	911	54	160	138	76	21	25	98	3	4
11	670	1,047	33	260	183	55	1,699	1,443	77	3		99	1	3
12	4,723	3,802	34	139	287	56	21	185	78	28	30	100	14	9
13	1,123	1,041	35	4,476	3,691	57	45	41	79	3	1	101		
14	2,171	1,689	36	694	562	58	290	250	80	514	145	102		1
15	2,187	1,700	37	122	97	59	12	36	81	1	11	103	1	
16	2,749	2,327	38	905	731	60	3,220	3,176	82	8	10	104		
17	375	141	39	140	146	61	26	20	83	1	5	105		
18	2,921	1,362	40	4,772	1,791	62	179	173	84	8	3	108		1
19	416	626	41	66	49	63	48	62	85	94	59	110	1	
20	4,459	5,745	42	498	418	64	61	70	86	5	3	113		1
21	212	211	43	128	150	65	997	776	87					
22	1,637	1,796	44	145	129	66	67	67	88	1	2			

II—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION

Age	1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.										
0-4	1,139	1,043	1,164	1,304	1,398	1,083	1,394	1,471	918	976
0-1	361	340	329	325	325	323	329	363	396	398
1-4	141	144	151	141	169	169	171	167	141	146
5-9	361	335	363	375	371	390	318	339	336	337
10-14	317	306	307	307	279	27	287	331	217	277
15-19	318	301	324	371	311	314	339	300	304	318
20-24	1,360	1,447	1,364	1,329	1,473	1,464	1,364	1,414	1,371	1,414
25-29	1,320	1,173	1,376	1,323	1,334	1,113	941	1,064	1,064	1,371
30-34	979	794	970	961	731	690	667	723	973	973
35-39	816	840	763	971	641	739	680	911	846	923
40-44	834	873	811	777	744	779	978	904	866	1,023
45-49	805	796	730	736	761	791	869	826	803	866
50-54	618	616	695	673	679	636	700	614	726	623
55-59	476	466	617	614	529	553	644	571	661	594
60-64	366	413	463	390	476	466	420	376	377	377
65-69	413	408	479	353	426	403	417	413	361	427
70 and over	928	107	276	303	377	376	319	313	365	377
Age not stated	311	313	306	39	300	304	441	367	327	406
Age not stated	327	313	311	313	300	304	441	367	327	406
Mean age	26.7	26.9	25.0	25.3	26.0	26.3	26.9	26.9	26.6	26.0
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.										
0-4	1,365	1,073	1,164	1,323	1,393	1,321	1,364	1,473		
0-1	361	341	327	324	323	364	327	363		
1-4	141	144	151	144	169	169	171	167		
5-9	361	335	363	375	371	390	318	339		
10-14	317	306	307	307	279	27	287	331		
15-19	318	301	324	371	311	314	339	300		
20-24	1,360	1,447	1,364	1,329	1,473	1,464	1,364	1,414		
25-29	1,320	1,173	1,376	1,323	1,334	1,113	941	1,064		
30-34	979	794	970	961	731	690	667	723		
35-39	816	840	763	971	641	739	680	911		
40-44	834	873	811	777	744	779	978	904		
45-49	805	796	730	736	761	791	869	826		
50-54	618	616	695	673	679	636	700	614		
55-59	476	466	617	614	529	553	644	571		
60-64	366	413	463	390	476	466	420	376		
65-69	413	408	479	353	426	403	417	413		
70 and over	928	107	276	303	377	376	319	313		
Age not stated	311	313	306	39	300	304	441	367		
Age not stated	327	313	311	313	300	304	441	367		
Mean age	26.7	26.9	25.0	25.3	26.0	26.3	26.9	26.9		
Eastern Division.										
0-4	1,361	1,077	1,173	1,366	1,324	1,313	1,429	1,466		
0-1	361	341	327	324	323	364	327	363		
1-4	141	144	151	144	169	169	171	167		
5-9	361	335	363	375	371	390	318	339		
10-14	317	306	307	307	279	27	287	331		
15-19	318	301	324	371	311	314	339	300		
20-24	1,360	1,447	1,364	1,329	1,473	1,464	1,364	1,414		
25-29	1,320	1,173	1,376	1,323	1,334	1,113	941	1,064		
30-34	979	794	970	961	731	690	667	723		
35-39	816	840	763	971	641	739	680	911		
40-44	834	873	811	777	744	779	978	904		
45-49	805	796	730	736	761	791	869	826		
50-54	618	616	695	673	679	636	700	614		
55-59	476	466	617	614	529	553	644	571		
60-64	366	413	463	390	476	466	420	376		
65-69	413	408	479	353	426	403	417	413		
70 and over	928	107	276	303	377	376	319	313		
Age not stated	311	313	306	39	300	304	441	367		
Age not stated	327	313	311	313	300	304	441	367		
Mean age	26.7	26.9	25.0	25.3	26.0	26.3	26.9	26.9		
Western Division.										
0-4	1,166	1,000	1,064	1,326	1,166	1,066	1,371	1,404	976	1,066
0-1	361	341	327	324	323	364	327	363	396	398
1-4	141	144	151	144	169	169	171	167	141	146
5-9	361	335	363	375	371	390	318	339	336	337
10-14	317	306	307	307	279	27	287	331	217	277
15-19	318	301	324	371	311	314	339	300	304	318
20-24	1,360	1,447	1,364	1,329	1,473	1,464	1,364	1,414	1,371	1,414
25-29	1,320	1,173	1,376	1,323	1,334	1,113	941	1,064	1,064	1,371
30-34	979	794	970	961	731	690	667	723	973	973
35-39	816	840	763	971	641	739	680	911	846	923
40-44	834	873	811	777	744	779	978	904	866	1,023
45-49	805	796	730	736	761	791	869	826	803	866
50-54	618	616	695	673	679	636	700	614	726	623
55-59	476	466	617	614	529	553	644	571	661	594
60-64	366	413	463	390	476	466	420	376	377	377
65-69	413	408	479	353	426	403	417	413	361	427
70 and over	928	107	276	303	377	376	319	313	365	377
Age not stated	311	313	306	39	300	304	441	367	327	406
Age not stated	327	313	311	313	300	304	441	367	327	406
Mean age	26.7	26.9	25.0	25.3	26.0	26.3	26.9	26.9	26.6	26.0

III—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Age	1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
0-5	1,151	1,268	1,148	1,212	1,274	1,311	1,386	1,466	907	969
5-10	1,356	1,436	1,250	1,326	1,418	1,448	1,362	1,411	1,373	1,416
10-15	1,229	1,174	1,258	1,225	1,328	1,169	917	83	1,400	1,280
15-20	835	787	931	880	789	681	870	791	978	869
20-40	8,136	3,145	3,003	3,011	2,863	2,915	3,278	3,294	3,451	3,473
40-60	1,654	1,566	1,816	1,690	1,826	1,837	1,737	1,639	1,639	1,554
60 and over	639	631	594	626	602	609	448	555	352	499
Age not stated							2	2		
Mean age	26.5	25.9	26.0	25.4	25.0	25.6	24.9	24.9	24.5	24.8
Musalman										
0-5	1,211	1,477	1,239	1,443	1,389	1,516	1,377	1,579	1,042	1,136
5-10	1,412	1,537	1,313	1,517	1,441	1,540	1,480	1,503	1,334	1,392
10-15	1,253	1,147	1,242	1,171	1,291	1,202	992	867	1,392	1,160
15-20	844	839	929	920	823	763	815	772	888	836
20-40	3,101	3,027	3,010	2,905	2,902	2,818	3,191	3,111	3,398	3,336
40-60	1,530	1,367	1,607	1,477	1,643	1,697	1,683	1,544	1,545	569
60 and over	606	516	590	561	609	591	511	623	461	581
Age not stated							1	2		
Mean age	25.6	24.2	25.1	23.8	24.3	24.1	24.8	24.3	24.8	25.0
Christian										
0-5	1,253	1,352	1,171	1,335	1,268	1,327	1,267	1,402	1,053	1,229
5-10	1,310	1,403	1,187	1,348	1,418	1,572	1,224	1,364	1,289	1,429
10-15	1,136	1,125	1,100	1,193	1,274	1,250	948	1,063	1,337	1,344
15-20	921	1,000	930	1,078	850	845	819	1,030	866	1,029
20-40	3,468	3,212	3,784	3,216	3,427	3,141	3,938	3,193	3,847	3,071
40-60	1,635	1,423	1,507	1,397	1,462	1,491	1,392	1,381	1,274	1,421
60 and over	145	453	371	413	311	374	363	500	834	477
Age not stated							1	7		
Mean age	25.5	24.6	24.7	23.5	23.6	23.4	24.1	23.5	23.6	23.6
Jain										
0-5	923	1,167	992	1,114	972	1,253	1,016	1,321		
5-10	1,116	1,323	1,038	1,227	1,128	1,233	1,166	1,392		
10-15	1,214	1,167	1,178	1,216	1,217	1,252	951	974		
15-20	1,067	891	1,033	963	1,016	925	950	839		
20-40	3,465	3,192	3,390	3,011	3,271	2,985	3,544	3,137		
40-60	1,632	1,639	1,811	1,798	1,818	1,769	1,844	1,777		
60 and over	549	691	658	663	549	663	493	660		
Age not stated							6			
Mean age	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.2	26.4	25.8	26.4	25.9	Figures not available	Figures not available
Animist										
0-5	1,378	1,571	1,268	1,409	1,480	1,516				
5-10	1,614	1,578	1,388	1,467	1,559	1,598				
10-15	1,295	1,167	1,344	1,249	1,345	1,231				
15-20	739	747	856	871	740	674				
20-40	2,930	3,065	2,799	2,914	2,659	2,905				
40-60	1,482	1,261	1,768	1,530	1,776	1,648				
60 and over	667	511	597	530	441	475				
Age not stated										
Mean age	24.6	23.5	25.2	23.9	23.9	23.4	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available

IV—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

Caste	Males per mille aged					Females per mille aged				
	0-5	5-12	12-18	18-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-18	18-40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arora	118	199	74	891	238	127	908	42	297	813
Dasariya	107	171	80	101	217	175	180	87	400	821
Bach	112	181	78	886	225	136	910	63	308	825
Bach	128	205	72	899	230	121	186	61	297	821
Brakman	122	172	72	901	225	126	185	61	305	811
Chadga	114	188	71	892	221	121	180	60	291	821
Chell	111	178	70	879	220	129	923	60	290	828
Chell	119	190	69	891	228	121	191	58	418	828
Chell	118	17	78	886	198	125	194	61	121	188
Chell	111	177	72	897	211	125	185	62	301	827
Kumbhar	117	175	72	898	221	128	901	67	291	828
Kumbhar	118	175	77	891	221	125	192	61	300	827
Long yal	120	181	80	891	225	119	197	60	300	825
Madga	127	188	63	883	221	121	925	62	308	191
Malvath	113	186	72	894	227	127	901	66	309	827
Maynath	116	186	70	896	221	128	901	60	307	818
Maynath	120	182	72	894	225	121	900	61	306	818
Maynath	118	176	77	896	221	127	901	63	308	814
Maynath	124	180	67	871	225	121	918	61	308	198
Upper	116	181	72	891	221	125	901	63	301	828
Vaarya	11	178	72	895	228	125	198	68	301	881
Vaarya	118	188	77	898	211	121	197	68	301	828
Vaarya	119	187	70	882	225	125	913	66	302	157
Vaarya	121	180	72	877	211	121	920	67	307	198
Vaarya	122	180	72	896	217	127	913	60	308	191
Warth	127	186	71	890	218	127	917	68	308	190
Warth	124	178	71	886	191	125	197	63	301	171
Warth	124	180	77	881	195	128	925	63	301	178

IV (a) PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 AND OF PERSONS OVER 40 TO THOSE AGED 15-40 IN CERTAIN CASTES ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES.

Caste	Proportion of children under 12 per 100		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15-40		Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages
	Female aged 15-40	Male aged 15-40	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arora	81	978	88	51	88
Dasariya	73	191	61	88	81
Bach	88	888	88	51	88
Bach	80	801	88	88	81
Brakman	78	804	87	61	81
Chadga	77	188	88	88	88
Chell	84	879	88	80	80
Chell	78	188	88	80	88
Chell	80	886	61	51	81
Chell	72	891	87	88	81
Kumbhar	88	890	88	88	88
Kumbhar	80	898	88	85	81
Long yal	77	811	88	88	88
Madga	87	881	88	88	82
Malvath	88	894	88	88	88
Maynath	80	188	88	51	82
Maynath	81	888	88	88	82
Maynath	78	894	87	51	81
Maynath	88	886	88	88	88
Upper	79	887	88	88	81
Vaarya	77	896	88	88	81
Vaarya	80	811	88	61	80
Vaarya	78	878	88	88	88
Vaarya	88	877	87	51	81
Vaarya	88	881	88	80	88
Warth	88	880	51	59	88
Warth	80	818	48	60	81
Warth	88	811	88	68	88

V—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15-40,
ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES

District and Natural Division	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100								Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages			
	Persons aged 15-40				Married females aged 15-40				1921		1911		1901		1891					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	66	61	75	68	174	163	193	176	16	16	15	16	14	17	11	14	31	31	29	32
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	67	64	75	69	174	163	194	176	15	16	15	16	14	17	11	14	31	31	29	32
Eastern Division	68	66	79	70	173	163	196	173	18	17	17	17	15	18	12	15	31	31	28	33
Bangalore City	51	42	53	70	146	139	172	166	11	13	12	11	14	16	11	17	31	31	28	34
Bangalore District	73	69	85	70	177	161	218	166	20	18	19	19	11	19	11	17	31	32	26	34
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	9	46	59	61	151	146	125	163	8	9	9	4	3	8	14	17	37	43	27	39
Kolar District	67	66	77	69	168	156	191	179	23	21	21	20	18	21	14	17	31	32	28	39
Tumkur District	72	69	79	69	185	170	193	179	19	18	18	17	15	18	10	14	30	31	23	39
Mysore City	58	58	61	70	153	152	169	170	13	15	14	16	16	21	11	15	31	32	30	33
Mysore District	67	64	79	70	161	160	181	170	16	17	15	18	15	19	11	15	31	31	30	33
Chitaldrug District	69	69	78	76	191	178	209	197	16	14	15	14	13	11	10	16	29	30	27	32
Western Division	62	57	67	65	148	164	187	181	13	12	10	12	10	13	8	11	30	30	29	31
Hassan District	55	62	71	70	174	164	190	180	13	15	13	15	13	16	9	13	30	30	29	32
Kadur District	58	51	61	61	174	157	181	182	9	10	8	10	9	11	7	10	31	31	30	31
Shimoga District	60	56	63	62	186	169	181	182	9	11	9	11	10	12	8	11	29	30	29	30
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	60	60	64	67	168	166	176	174	13	13	11	12	14	14	15	16	32	32	30	31

Figures in this table are as recorded at each census without adjustment of any kind

V (a)—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15-40
IN CERTAIN RELIGIONS, ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES

District and Natural Division	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100								Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages			
	Persons aged 15-40				Married females aged 15-40				1921		1911		1901		1891					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All Religions																				
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	66	64	75	68	174	163	193	176	16	16	15	16	14	17	11	14	31	31	29	32
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	67	64	75	69	171	163	194	176	16	16	15	16	14	17	11	14	31	31	29	32
Eastern Division	68	66	79	70	173	163	196	173	18	17	17	17	15	18	12	15	31	31	28	33
Western Division	62	57	67	65	178	164	187	181	11	12	10	12	10	13	8	11	30	30	29	31
Hindu																				
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	66	63	*	68	172	162	*	175	16	16	15	16	*	*	11	14	31	31	*	32
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	66	63	75	68	178	162	192	175	16	16	15	16	14	17	11	14	31	31	29	32
Eastern Division	68	66	78	66	171	161	195	161	18	18	17	18	15	18	12	15	31	31	28	31
Western Division	61	57	67	65	177	163	186	181	11	12	10	12	10	13	8	11	30	30	29	30
Musalman																				
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	73	71	*	74	189	182	*	186	15	14	15	15	*	*	13	17	32	32	*	33
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	74	72	82	75	191	184	211	188	15	14	15	15	14	16	12	16	32	32	30	30
Eastern Division	76	75	87	78	193	187	217	193	17	15	17	16	15	17	14	17	32	32	29	33
Western Division	65	61	69	65	183	175	192	183	11	12	10	12	11	15	8	12	32	32	31	32
Animist																				
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	83	74	*	*	197	175	*	*	15	13	16	14	*	*	*	*	32	32	*	*
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	83	74	69	*	197	176	216	*	15	13	16	14	5	7	*	*	32	32	29	*
Eastern Division	83	73	81	*	190	170	230	*	18	14	19	15	6	7	*	*	33	32	29	*
Western Division	81	75	46	*	205	186	179	*	18	18	12	11	4	8	*	*	31	31	31	*

* Information not available

VI—VARIATION IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGE-PERIODS.

District and Natural Division	Period	Variation per cent in population (increase (+) decrease (-))					
		All ages	0-10	10-15	15-20	25-30	30 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore State (including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.)	1881-1901	+ 12.6	+ 9.1	+ 29.5	- 0.7	+ 20.6	+ 21.8
	1901-1911	+ 4	+ 4.4	+ 2.9	+ 19.7	+ 0.4	+ 15.8
	1911-1921	+ 20.0	+ 2.0	- 0.8	+ 2.8	- 5.3	+ 7.8
Mysore State (excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.)	1881-1901	+ 15.5	+ 9.8	+ 20.9	- 0.6	+ 21.4	+ 22.4
	1901-1911	+ 17	+ 7.8	+ 2.9	+ 12.5	+ 0.8	+ 15.5
	1911-1921	+ 27	+ 7.9	- 0.5	+ 5.5	- 2.7	+ 2.9
Eastern Division	1881-1901	+ 11.9	+ 11.7	+ 14.4	- 0.6	+ 20.4	+ 23.5
	1901-1911	+ 7.9	+ 2.8	+ 5.4	+ 15.9	+ 1.4	+ 21.0
	1911-1921	+ 4.3	+ 5.7	+ 2.4	+ 2.8	- 5.6	+ 7.8
Bangalore District (including Bangalore City).	1881-1901	+ 13.4	+ 13.0	+ 71.9	- 4.8	+ 22.5	0.6
	1901-1911	+ 7.4	- 2.9	+ 4.3	+ 20.1	- 4.8	+ 24.4
	1911-1921	+ 6.9	+ 13.2	+ 5.3	+ 2.9	- 4.7	+ 4.9
Kolar District (including Kolar Gold Fields).	1881-1901	+ 23.4	+ 19.9	+ 79.1	+ 5.9	+ 48.1	+ 25.9
	1901-1911	+ 7	+ 11.2	+ 11.9	+ 17.2	- 4.8	+ 22.9
	1911-1921	+ 1.6	+ 8.8	+ 1.6	+ 9.1	- 7.9	+ 5.7
Tumkur District	1881-1901	+ 17.9	+ 16.0	+ 126.0	- 4.9	+ 24.8	+ 26.7
	1901-1911	+ 9.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	+ 14.7	+ 2.3	+ 22.9
	1911-1921	+ 2.1	+ 11.7	+ 5.6	+ 7.5	- 2.7	+ 11.5
Mysore District (including Mysore City).	1881-1901	+ 9.6	+ 20.0	+ 41.6	- 0.6	+ 9.4	+ 29.1
	1901-1911	+ 8.6	- 1	+ 7.8	+ 20.5	+ 8.1	+ 6.6
	1911-1921	+ 4.6	+ 7.6	+ 0.9	+ 6.1	- 1.9	+ 7.5
Chikballapur District	1881-1901	+ 20.8	+ 7.4	+ 122.1	+ 4.6	+ 20.7	+ 23.7
	1901-1911	+ 20.4	+ 2.9	+ 1.9	+ 21.9	+ 13.0	+ 20.0
	1911-1921	+ 1.8	+ 4.8	+ 2	+ 2.9	+ 12.6	+ 7.9
Western Division	1881-1901	+ 8.6	+ 2.8	+ 21.1	- 0.2	+ 8.0	+ 21.9
	1901-1911	- 1.7	- 11.4	+ 0.9	+ 4.6	- 2.8	+ 3.1
	1911-1921	- 1.8	+ 5.4	+ 2.7	- 2.8	- 6.8	+ 2.9
Hassan District	1881-1901	+ 11.1	+ 5.8	+ 24.0	+ 0.1	+ 14.6	+ 26.6
	1901-1911	+ 2.0	- 9.1	+ 3.8	+ 9.4	+ 2.9	+ 5.5
	1911-1921	+ 0.6	+ 6.7	+ 6.8	+ 1.6	- 5.7	+ 2.6
Kolar District	1881-1901	+ 9.8	+ 7.8	+ 40.8	+ 2.0	+ 13.3	+ 25.3
	1901-1911	- 2.8	+ 19.4	- 1.9	+ 1.4	- 2.5	+ 11.9
	1911-1921	- 1.6	+ 20.6	- 14.2	- 2.9	- 9.5	+ 6.3
Chikmagalur District	1881-1901	+ 9.8	- 0.7	+ 13.6	- 2.8	- 1.4	+ 14.9
	1901-1911	- 2.8	+ 2.3	+ 9.4	+ 2.2	+ 7.1	+ 9.6
	1911-1921	- 7	+ 0.7	- 7.7	- 6.8	- 6.7	- 0.6
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1881-1901	- 10.8	- 15.6	- 0.8	- 9.6	- 20.6	- 12.6
	1901-1911	+ 12.6	+ 11.9	+ 4.7	+ 26.1	+ 20.3	- 2.8
	1911-1921	+ 12.0	+ 16.4	+ 22.9	+ 12.9	+ 20.0	+ 20.9

The figures for previous decades have been taken from the Report on the last Census.

VII—REPORTED BIRTH RATE BY SEX AND NATURAL DIVISION

Year		Number of births per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1911)							
		Mysore State (including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore)		Mysore State (excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore)		Eastern Division		Western Division	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1911	—	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.8	9.7	9.7	9.9
1912	—	9.8	9.1	9.8	9.6	10.0	9.5	9.9	9.9
1913	—	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.8	9	9.5	9.1	9.6
1914	—	10.7	10	10.4	9.8	12.7	10.2	9.7	9.6
1915	—	10.5	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.8
1916	—	10.8	10	10.4	9.9	11.8	10.5	9.7	9.3
1917	—	10	9.9	10.3	9.7	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.7
1918	—	10.0	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.1	9.4
1919	—	7.9	7	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.2	7	6.7
1920	—	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.2	8.7	7.8	8.8

VIII.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX AND NATURAL DIVISION

Year	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1911)							
	Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore		Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore		Eastern Division		Western Division	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1911	10.1	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.3	11.6	10.5
1912	9.5	8.8	9.4	8.6	8.5	7.9	12.1	10.8
1913	9.6	8.8	9.4	8.6	8.9	8.2	11.2	10.0
1914	9.7	9.2	9.6	9.1	9.1	8.7	11.0	10.2
1915	8.1	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.1	9.8	8.7
1916	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.1	8.3
1917	10.2	9.7	10.0	9.5	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.7
1918	29.9	30.7	29.8	30.5	28.1	29.2	34.6	34.5
1919	8.7	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.6	8.1	8.2	7.6
1920	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.1

IX.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX AND AGE IN DECADE AND IN SELECTED YEARS PER MILLE LIVING AT SAME AGE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1911

Age	Average of decade		1918		1915		1917		1918		1919	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	22.3	22.0	19.0	17.8	16.1	15.5	20.2	19.7	59.1	62.0	17.3	16.6
Under 1 year	98.9	81.3	114.0	91.2	87.2	70.0	101.0	81.0	131.7	118.7	84.6	74.3
1—5	26.4	23.6	23.7	21.2	20.7	17.4	21.6	19.2	55.8	50.0	81.8	28.5
5—10	12.2	11.8	9.7	8.6	7.8	7.5	10.2	9.8	32.8	32.7	12.0	11.1
10—15	9.6	10.5	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.3	9.4	9.8	34.0	40.7	7.2	7.4
15—20	16.7	21.4	11.0	13.9	8.2	11.8	11.9	14.5	63.2	89.4	10.0	12.4
20—30	16.5	19.8	11.6	14.1	8.7	11.9	13.3	15.7	66.6	77.2	9.6	10.8
30—40	19.5	19.0	16.0	13.9	12.1	12.0	16.4	16.3	66.5	67.2	11.4	11.0
40—50	21.6	19.3	18.9	16.0	15.7	13.2	19.6	18.0	58.8	56.2	13.7	12.3
50—60	29.4	25.0	26.2	21.9	23.3	19.0	28.7	25.7	65.0	62.1	21.9	18.3
60 and over	57.7	52.5	55.1	49.4	56.0	49.1	62.0	57.3	86.1	82.1	48.5	42.6

The abnormal death rate in 1918 is due to the prevalence of influenza

X.—REPORTED DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER MILLE OF EACH SEX.

Year	Mysoore State including Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore					Mysoore State including Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore					Actual number of deaths in			
	Actual number of deaths			Rate per mille of each sex		Actual number of deaths			Rate per mille of each sex		Eastern Division		Western Division	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cholera.														
1911...	921	119	80	0.0	1.0	921	119	80	0.0	0.0	116	66	8	9
1912...	6,748	2,779	3,971	1.8	1.1	6,748	2,779	3,971	1.8	1.1	1,890	1,737	1,024	1,221
1913...	5,098	4,631	3,643	1.6	1.2	5,098	4,631	3,643	1.6	1.2	6,020	5,008	1,085	974
1914...	649	343	306	0.3	0.1	649	343	306	0.3	0.1	607	346	46	80
1915...	191	101	90	0.0	0.0	191	101	90	0.0	0.0	57	38	71	56
1916...	138	86	52	0.0	0.0	137	86	51	0.0	0.0	88	40	6	10
1917...	7,877	4,086	3,791	1	1.1	7,877	4,086	3,791	1.1	1.1	4,086	3,123	37	66
1918...	2,166	1,718	1,441	0.6	0.5	2,166	1,718	1,441	0.6	0.5	1,441	1,367	144	136
1919...	2,806	1,811	1,005	0.4	0.4	2,806	1,811	1,005	0.4	0.4	1,016	879	239	317
1920...	820	119	104	0.0	0.0	820	119	101	0.0	0.0	118	97	1	4
Small pox.														
1911...	2,364	1,390	1,361	0.4	0.4	2,361	1,379	1,379	0.4	0.4	1,846	1,071	326	308
1912...	1,864	972	911	0.6	0.6	1,864	969	994	0.6	0.6	841	612	419	361
1913...	2,968	4,402	4,310	1.8	1.8	2,968	4,411	4,391	1.8	1.8	2,938	2,646	1,099	1,439
1914...	12,109	6,818	6,291	2.8	2.4	12,104	6,791	6,293	2.4	2.4	4,306	4,796	2,846	2,471
1915...	4,084	1,981	2,032	0.7	0.7	4,084	1,980	2,061	0.7	0.7	1,997	1,674	369	371
1916...	2,820	1,181	1,179	0.4	0.4	2,824	1,186	1,209	0.4	0.4	1,046	1,014	79	80
1917...	1,961	717	724	0.8	0.8	1,976	726	730	0.8	0.8	6	67	42	36
1918...	4,264	2,327	2,217	0.8	0.8	4,442	2,371	2,191	0.8	0.8	2,074	2,023	18	154
1919...	11,704	7,492	7,316	3.6	3.6	11,804	7,466	7,116	3.6	3.6	4,466	4,020	1,921	1,026
1920...	4,736	2,928	2,777	1.0	1.0	4,732	2,921	2,791	1.0	1.0	1,811	1,840	1,130	961
Fever.														
1911...	48,216	22,774	21,265	9.7	9.3	49,791	26,431	21,880	9.8	9	14,864	14,870	8,927	8,080
1912...	41,126	21,823	19,523	7.2	6.5	4,027	21,441	19,490	7	7	19,928	19,649	9,948	7,944
1913...	37,326	19,613	17,972	6.8	6.2	37,157	19,579	17,861	6.7	6.2	19,009	11,861	7,267	6,864
1914...	21,620	99,400	19,239	7.6	6.7	23,741	90,888	19,779	7.1	6.5	11,418	17,766	7,130	6,026
1915...	26,745	79,041	17,707	8	6.2	27,077	79,037	17,620	6.6	6	11,953	11,861	7,093	6,376
1916...	29,341	90,006	18,698	8.8	6.8	28,774	79,970	18,928	8.9	6.7	14,537	19,766	6,723	6,023
1917...	44,085	23,077	22,978	7.9	7.7	44,084	23,028	21,996	8.0	7.8	18,114	18,740	6,891	6,146
1918...	100,811	69,998	20,615	17.0	17.8	100,879	69,779	20,722	17.8	17.9	22,246	22,421	20,889	21,026
1919...	32,864	17,817	14,709	8.9	8.8	36,771	17,363	18,606	8.0	8.4	16,379	11,970	4,811	4,326
1920...	24,772	17,863	16,863	6.1	5.6	24,796	17,741	16,863	6.2	5.9	13,007	11,967	4,764	4,46

X (a) —REPORTED DEATHS FROM PLAGUE PER MILLE.

Year	Mysoore State including Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore		Mysoore State including Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore		Actual number of deaths in	
	Actual number of deaths	Rate per mille	Actual number of deaths	Rate per mille	Eastern Division	Western Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911	18,628	9.7	11,617	8.6	11,449	2,186
1912	2,864	1.0	4,379	0.9	4,866	1,081
1913	4,998	0.7	6,696	0.6	6,976	1,980
1914	2,800	0.9	4,613	0.6	3,872	740
1915	4,391	0.7	3,647	0.6	3,791	963
1916	11,098	1.9	6,779	1.7	6,090	1,609
1917	11,800	1.9	10,440	1.8	8,048	2,866
1918	7,860	1.3	6,318	1.1	4,968	1,771
1919	8,888	1.0	4,071	0.9	2,899	1,288
1920	6,176	1.4	7,020	1.6	6,326	1,814

CHAPTER VI

SEX

In this Chapter the proportion of the two sexes in the population of the State is dealt with. Statistics by sex are given in almost all the Imperial Census Tables, but for the purposes of this Chapter the figures contained in Imperial Tables VII and XIV are sufficient. Proportional figures illustrating the principal features of these Tables and of the vital statistics reported during the decennium 1911-1920 are given in the following Subsidiary Tables appended at the end of the Chapter —

Reference
to statis-
tics

- I General proportions of the sexes by natural divisions and districts
- II Number of females per thousand males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three censuses
- III Number of females per thousand males at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions
- IV Number of females per thousand males for certain selected castes
- V Annual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1891-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1920
- VI Number of deaths of each sex at different age-periods

2. For entering the sex of a person no instructions were issued except that eunuchs and hermaphrodites were to be entered as males. The name of a person is most often suggestive of his or her sex. In spite of the evident simplicity of the entry to be made it is just possible that in a small number of cases persons of one sex may have been returned as belonging to the opposite sex. Another source of error is in copying the entries in the schedules on slips. But the precautions taken during all stages of the operations would reduce the margin of error to the narrowest possible limits. These errors go a great way in balancing each other. Statistics of sex may, therefore, be considered as substantially accurate, probably the most accurate of all the census statistics. Besides the proportional figures considered in the following paragraphs are per mille and a small percentage of errors will not, for practical purposes, affect the conclusions.

Accuracy
of statis-
tics

3. Out of a total population of 5,978,892 persons enumerated in the State 3,047,117 are males and 2,931,775 females. The number of females is less than that of males and their proportion per thousand males is 962. This is better than the All-India proportion which is only 945 per mille. In most of the provinces and states in India males outnumber females, very low proportions of females being 830 and 820 per mille in the Punjab and in the Punjab States respectively. In Delhi it is 733 per mille and in the Andamans and Nicobars it is so low as 303 per mille. This may be due to the peculiar conditions prevailing in those places. It is only in the Central Provinces, in Bihar and Orissa and in the states attached thereto as well as in the Madras Presidency and in the State of Manipur that there is a preponderance of females. The highest proportion is to be found in Manipur State where it is 1,041 per mille and in the Central Provinces the sexes are almost in equal proportions, the figures being 1,001 females to 1,000 males. In the Madras Presidency and in the Province of Bihar and Orissa the proportion is 1,028 per mille.

Sex pro-
portion
(i) General

4. The proportion of females to males in the enumerated population is greater in the Eastern than in the Western Division. In the former it is 968 females per thousand males, while in the latter it is 948. The effect of immigration is generally to reduce the proportion of females in the general population and this is very appreciable in the 'city' areas, the figures for three of which are included in the Eastern Division. Exclusive of the 'city' population the proportion of females in the Eastern Division is much higher, namely, 975 per mille. The difference between the proportion of females in the population of the two divisions is due to

(u) By lo-
cality.
(a) Divi-
sions

the inclusion in the Eastern Division of Mysore District which has a large population with an excess of females and to the other districts having a fairly high proportion of females while Kadar and Shimoga Districts which are included in the Western Division have a very low proportion of females.

(b) Districts

5 It is only in the Mysore District that females slightly outnumber males their proportion being 1 003 per mille of males. In all other districts females are less in number than males. The lowest proportion is to be found in the Kadar District where it is only 910 per mille closely followed by Shimoga District with 915 per mille. The sexes are almost in equal proportions in the Hassan District there being 998 females per 1 000 males. The proportion in other districts in order is Bangalore 974, Kolar 971 Tumkur 965 and Chitaldrug 917 females to 1,000 males.

(c) Taluks.

6 The sex composition of the population when examined by taluks reveals interesting variations. In the taluks in the western half of the Mysore District females outnumber males their ratio per thousand males varying from 1,004 in the Yedasur to 1 003 in the Nagamangala Taluk. The same feature is noticeable in all the taluks of the Hassan District, except Manjarabad, Belur and Ariskere Taluks, the maximum ratio of 1,070 per mille being in the Channarayana Taluk. The lowest proportion of females in the State viz 780 per mille is in the Koppa Taluk of the Kadar District. Excepting Kunigal Taluk where the sexes are in equal proportions and Turuvekere Sub-Taluk in the Tumkur District the remaining taluks in that and other districts show an excess of males. The table in the margin shows the taluks in which (A) an excess of females over males have been returned and (B) those in which the proportion of females is lower than 900 per mille.

Taluks	Number of females per 1,000 males
(A) Taluks with an excess of females.	
Tumkur District	
1 Turuvekere (Sub) ---	1,061
Mysore District	
1 Yedasur ---	1,004
2 Hassan ---	1,003
3 Heggaddevankote ---	1,003
4 Gundlupet ---	1,003
5 Channarayana ---	1,003
6 Nagamangala ---	1,003
7 Nagamangala ---	1,003
8 Krishnarajapete ---	1,003
Hassan District	
1 Hassan ---	1,003
2 Ariskere (Sub) ---	1,003
3 Ariskere ---	1,003
4 Hole-Narsipur ---	1,004
5 Channarayana ---	1,070
(B) Taluks with less than 900 females per mille.	
Kadar District	
1 Koppa ---	780
2 Channarayana ---	833
3 Shimoga (Sub) ---	816
4 Shimoga (Taluk) ---	888
Shimoga District	
1 Bagur ---	888
2 Bagur ---	888
3 Tiruchanelli ---	903

A reference to the map will show that the two groups of taluks form compact blocks with some distinguishing features. In the first group the density of the population is very high, the exceptions being Heggaddevankote, Hosur and Gundlupet which have extensive forests. The greater portion of the remaining taluks is dry uplands and the climate is healthy. There are no important occupations other than agriculture. The second group of taluks is the home of the coffee and arecanut industries. The climate is unhealthy and the density of population is very low. This difference in the two groups is reflected in the character of the migration which reacts on the sex proportion. When the population is examined with reference to the birth-district it is found, as regards immigration in the first group that

(i) 94 to 99 per cent of the population is district-born (i.e. with district of enumeration for the birthplace) with an excess of females in all taluks except Hole-Narsipur, Ariskere and Turuvekere (Sub) where the proportion of females exceeds 987 per mille, (ii) One per cent or even less is born outside the State generally with a low proportion of females. Krishnarajapete and Chamrajnagar have about 2 per cent of this class apparently

due to the construction of the Krishnarajasagara and railway works, respectively (iii) The balance not exceeding 8 per cent excepting in Turuvekere and Channarayana where it is 5 per cent is born in other districts of State with an excess of females in many cases in the second group that

(i) only 63 to 86 per cent is district-born with a proportion of females exceeding 900 per mille (ii) about 18 to 35 per cent is born outside the State with a very poor ratio of 520-608 females per 1 000 males (iii) the balance not exceeding 4 per cent represents those born in other districts of the State with varying proportions of females.

As regards emigration details with taluks as birthplaces are not available. It may however be noted that females outnumber males in the population born in the Mysore, Hassan and Kadar Districts and enumerated in parts of the State other

than the birth-districts. The volume of emigration is small and very much so in the case of the Kadur District.

It will be seen that migration from outside the State has no appreciable effect on the sex proportion of the taluks in the first group and that the excess of females in most of them is due to the higher proportion of females in the district-born population. The defect of females in the three taluks mentioned above is slight and the addition of those born in other districts of the State is sufficient to convert the defect into an excess. In the second group of taluks immigration from outside the State is the cause of the very low proportion of females, it is fairly high in the district-born population.

7 In all the city areas and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, (d) Cities

City	Percentage of immigrants to total population	Females per mille of males in immigrants
Bangalore City	85	718
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	45	771
Mysore City	16	831
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	13	819

females are in greater defect than in the general population. It is very marked in the Kolar Gold Fields where it is only 846 per mille. For the remaining places the figures are—Bangalore City 855, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 931, Mysore City 917 per mille. As will be seen from the statement in the margin the lower proportion of females in these places

is to some extent due to the immigrant population with a very low proportion of females forming an appreciable part of the enumerated population.

8 The statement in the margin gives the sex constitution of the urban (e) Urban and rural areas

Division, district or city	Number of females per 1,000 males	
	Urban	Rural
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	914	970
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	911	970
Eastern Division	914	925
Bangalore City	855	
Bangalore District	985	972
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	846	
Kolar District	961	971
Tumkur "	933	959
Mysore City	912	
Mysore District	972	1,003
Chitaldrug "	927	918
Western Division	895	952
Hassan District	893	1,006
Kadur "	887	912
Shimoga "	903	916
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	931	

and rural population of the State as a whole, the divisions, the districts and the city areas separately. Excluding city areas from consideration the highest proportion of females in the urban population is to be found in the Mysore District and the lowest in that of the Kadur District just as in the total population of those districts. As regards rural population, Hassan and Mysore Districts have a slight excess of females over males. It is only the city areas that are really 'urban' in character and not the other places in the several districts classified as such on account of their having some kind of municipal administration. These differ but little from the rural country surrounding them. In the population of the city areas the proportion of females is considerably lower than the proportion in the total population of the State, whereas this is exceeded by the proportion of females in the urban population of the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts. In the case of the Mysore

Urban places	Females per 1,000 males
Magadi	1,032
Talwad	1,019
Nagamangala	1,002
Krishnarajapete	1,025
Periyapatna	1,026

District the proportion of females in the urban population is greater than the proportion in the rural population of the State as a whole. Moreover there are urban places (*vide* margin) in which females exceed males and some of them are situated in tracts which have a preponderance of females. It may therefore be said that the variation in the relative proportion of the sexes in the urban population of the districts is not so much due to variations in urban features as to factors affecting the sex constitution of the locality.

9 The sex proportions discussed above relate to the actual population of the State, *i.e.*, persons enumerated at the Census within the State irrespective of their birthplace. The sex proportion in the natural population is different. The natural population is the number of all persons born in the State irrespective of the place of their enumeration. It is obtained by deducting from the actual or enumerated population the number of persons who returned birth-

Sex proportion in natural population.

places outside the State and by adding the number of persons born in Mysore but enumerated outside the State. Information regarding the former is contained in Imperial Table VI of the State and figures relating to the latter for all the provinces and states in India were received from the several Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations. The Census Commissioner for India furnished the

1. Federated Malay States.
2. Unfederated Malay States.
3. Straits Settlements.
4. Ceylon.
5. Burma.

number of Mysore-born persons enumerated in the places mentioned in the margin. The number of such persons likely to be found in other parts of the world is very small and their omission will not affect materially the proportion of the sexes. In the natural population thus obtained the proportion is more favourable to females, i.e. there is a greater number of females than males, the proportion being 972 females to 1 000 males. The reason for the higher proportion of females in the natural population is to be found in the fact that migrants generally leave their women folk at home so that while immigration tends to lower the proportion of females in a given population emigration swells it. In the Mysore State immigrants outnumber emigrants very largely and hence the proportion of females in the actual population is less than that in the natural population.

In most cases Census Superintendents did not furnish the birth-districts of Mysore-born persons enumerated in their respective provinces and it is therefore not possible to deal with the sex proportion in the natural population by districts or natural divisions.

Sex proportion by religion.

10 As will have been seen in Chapter IV, the population of the State is predominantly Hindu and hence the proportion of females to males among Hindus closely follows that for all religions. The ratio for Hindus is 969 while 962 per mille is the proportion for all religions. In all the other religions it is lower than the latter the greatest defect being among the Jains, the proportion being only 826 per mille. The number of females per thousand males among Animists is 961 which is almost equal to the all religion proportion. Among Christians the proportion is 928 per mille. The proportion among Mussalmans is 872 per mille and is better than that among Jains. The lower proportion of females in these religions is due to a great extent to immigration as will appear from the figures in the

Religion	Number of females per mille of males among them	
	Born in the State	Born outside the State
Mussalmans	872	827
Christians	1,812	904
Jain	943	826

marginal statement. From Subsidiary Table III, it will be seen that among Hindus the proportion of females in the two natural divisions is generally better than among Mussalmans. In both the religions there is a numerical superiority of females up to the age-period 0-5. This superiority is maintained among the Hindus in the age-period 5-10 in both divisions, and, in the Eastern Division in all the ages put together up to 30. The proportion of females is highest in both religions in the age-period 20-25 after the ages of childhood and

shows that mis-statement of the age of females between 10-20 is common to both religions (*vide* para after next). As between the two divisions, aged females are proportionately more numerous in the Western than in the Eastern Division among Hindus and Mussalmans.

Sex proportion by caste.

11 In Subsidiary Table IV the number of females per thousand males is given for selected castes. In no caste does the number of females exceed that of males. The highest proportion of females is to be found among the Naygi caste where the sexes are almost equal, there being 999 females to 1 000 males. Next in order are the Lingayats with 990 females per 1,000 males, Bontas 988, Vakkaligas 986, Kurubas 951 and Upparas 975. In other castes the proportion of females is less than 969 the Hindu proportion. The lowest proportion is to be found among Idigas with 918 females per mille followed by Mahrattas 919 and Vaisyas 922. Viewed by age periods, the proportion of females partakes of the characteristic of the general proportion for Hindus, i.e. in the age-periods 0-5 and 5-13, there is a preponderance of females over males while in the next age-period 12-15 the number of females falls considerably below the number of males. The proportion of females increases with each succeeding age-period, but the improvement is not so much as to convert the defect of females into excess except in the case of Bontas (1,684) and Tigalas

(1,018) in age-period 20-40, Vaisya (1,027) in age-period 15-20 and Lingayat (1,012) in age-period 40 and over. As regards Musalman tribes, the Sheikhs, have a better proportion of females than the rest.

12 The age returns in the Census are not very accurate and therefore only the broad features of the distribution of the two sexes by age-periods will be considered. It will be seen in Subsidiary Table II that in the ages of infancy, *viz*, 0-5, the number of females is uniformly more than the number of males. This preponderance is kept up in the succeeding age-period 5-10. In age-periods 10-15 and 15-20 the excess of females in the preceding age-periods turns into a deficiency. In age-period 20-25, females again outnumber males. From age-period 25-30 upwards females are in defect, the lowest proportion being in the age-period 30-40. The marked defect of females in the age-period 10-15 and 15-20 is probably due to two causes — (i) mortality among females in ages 5-20 being higher than among males (ii) incorrect return of the age of unmarried females and of mothers of very tender ages so that the numerical superiority of females in the age-period 5-10 and 20-25 is at the expense of the two intervening age-periods. The addition to the age-period 30-40 is from the ranks of those who at the commencement of the decennium were aged 20-30. In all the years of the decennium except 1918 and 1919, the number of deaths relatively to males of corresponding ages was largest among females between these ages, the average proportion of female deaths being 1,205 per mille of male deaths. This heavy mortality among females accounts for their low proportion in age-period 30-40. In all the succeeding ages the proportion of females improves correspondingly with the improvement in their relative mortality to males (*vide* next para).

Sex proportion by age.

13 As mentioned in Chapter V the arrangements for recording births and deaths are imperfect and though the results of the vital statistics are of little value for comparing with the Census, yet they are useful as a rough measure of the influence of vital events on the sex ratio as there are no grounds for believing that omissions occur more largely in one than in the other sex. In Subsidiary Table V appended to this Chapter, the actual and proportional numbers of births and deaths reported during the last three decades are given. In all the years of the decades, except 1918, the number of births and of deaths has been relatively to males uniformly less among females. Although the mortality for the female sex is less than that for the male sex when taken for all ages together, there are

Results of the Census and vital statistics

State or division	Number of females to 1 000 males	
	In births of 1920	At Census in age period 0-1
Mysore State	948	1,034
Eastern Division	950	1,036
Western Division	918	1,031

considerable variations when it is examined by age-periods. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table VI that in the first year of life the mortality among males is higher than among females so much so that although the number of male births exceeds female births, the proportion of the latter to the former is actually larger among the survivors as will be seen from the figures in the margin. This higher mortality among males continues till the age of 5 years is reached. After the age of 5 years

and up to the age of 30 years the mortality among females is higher than among males. From this age onwards, it is higher among males than among females.

14 The sex composition of the population of England and other western countries of Europe is quite different from what it is in Mysore, in the majority of the Indian provinces and in India as a whole. There females outnumber males. As will be seen from the table in the margin the proportion of females is generally much higher than the highest proportion obtaining in any part of India, *viz*, 1,041 in the Manipur State. European statisticians assumed that this difference in the Indian sex proportion was due to wholesale omissions of females from the census records. This was examined at considerable length in the Provincial and India Census Reports of 1911 and it was pointed out that there were not adequate grounds for the supposition. The causes for this difference have, therefore, to be looked for in variations

Comparison of sex proportion with European countries

Country	Number of females per 1,000 males
Portugal	1,107
England and Wales	1,069
Scotland	1,063
Sweden	1,046
Italy	1,037
France	1,034

in the sex ratio at birth and at death. At birth there is a preponderance of males

both here and in the western countries, but in the sex ratio at death there are striking differences as will be seen from the table below

NUMBER OF MALE DEATHS TO 100 FEMALE DEATHS.

Country	Age-periods									
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-75	75 & over	
England & Wales	123	136	95	113	115	123	125	121	125	117
France	125	108	80	106	119	114	114	126	125	11
Sweden	125	108	80	113	107	126	121	127	124	106
Italy	111	98	80	85	95	111	120	114	97	95

Mysore	Age-periods									
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-30	30-35	35-40	40-50	50-60	60 & over	
	113	125	95	84	83	108	123	121	108	

Up to five years of age the average number of deaths among males is high and so far conditions are similar. Whereas in the western countries males have better chances of life for a comparatively short period of ten years from the age of 5 here the chances are even better and continue for 25 years, i.e., up to the age of 30. It is on account of this difference in sex mortality the difference in sex proportion is to some extent due. This greater mortality among females has been ascribed to the following —

- (i) Infanticide.
- (ii) Neglect of female children.
- (iii) Evil effects of early marriage and premature child bearing
- (iv) A high birth rate and primitive methods of midwifery
- (v) Hard work done by women
- (vi) Harsh treatment of women and especially widows.

Infanticide is not known in Mysore. The remaining causes operate as in other parts of India and are the results of conditions prevailing particularly in Hindu society. They are well known and have been dealt with in the previous census reports and it does not appear necessary to recapitulate them. So far as the conditions of the decade show there has been no improvement in the outlook of society or in the measures for the relief of troubles peculiar to females. Until such an improvement takes place, it is just possible that the sex proportion will continue to fall as it has done in the past.

Comparison with previous censuses.

Census	Number of females per 1000 males
1871	984
1881	1,077
1891	991
1901	980
1911	979
1921	998

was 600 per mille. It is now 848 per mille. The excess of females in the Hassan District in the last Census has now turned into a defect while in the Mysore District the excess of females continues though not to the same extent. In other districts and cities and in the two divisions, the proportion of females shows a decline. The caste returns exhibit the same downward tendency. In no caste has

Provinces	Number of females per 1,000 males.	
	1911	1921
India	948	983
Madras	1,025	1,082
Bombay	921	980
Punjab	963	947
Central Provinces	1,001	1,008

the proportion improved over what it was in the previous decade. It may be observed in this connection that this decline in the proportion of females is not peculiar to the State and that it is noticeable in most of the provinces and states of India and in India as a whole. Figures relating to a few provinces are given in the margin. Variations in the sex proportions are due to differences in the sex composition of migrants and in the sex ratio at birth and at death. Though the volume

of immigration is the same as in 1911, yet the sex proportion among immigrants is better in 1921 as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The volume of emigration is small and it does not affect the proportion of females adversely. The effect of migration so far as the last decade is concerned is to improve the proportion of females. The decline in it has therefore to be accounted for by the fact that the female population has not grown at the same rate as the male population. The vital statistics reported in the

decade indicate this, yet much reliance cannot be placed on it on account of the defective system of registration. A more reliable indication seems to be the fall in the proportion of females in the natural population from 990 in 1911 to 972 in 1921. To a small extent the influence of the epidemic of 1918 may account for the greater disparity in the sex proportion. In all other years of the decade the ratio of female to male deaths ranged from 919 per mille in 1913 to 961 per mille in 1911. But in 1918 the proportion rose to 1,025 per mille. In deaths due to influenza alone in that year the proportion is much higher viz., 1,042 per mille. If the deaths on this account are omitted from calculation the ratio at death falls to 1,005 per mille for 1918 and to 959 for the decade. Other calamities that affect the population and its sex composition are famine and plague. Although prices rose in the latter part of the decade to levels unheard of before, true famine conditions did not exist. The reported deaths on account of plague do not differentiate between the sexes and hence the effect of this on sex proportion cannot be estimated.

16. There is a greater number of males than in females in the State as a whole, but it is not so in all its parts. The sex proportion in different religions, castes and tribes reveals nothing in particular. Up to the age of 30 years females exceed males in the total population, but after that age their proportion falls on account of higher mortality among them. In 1881 there was an excess of females in the State, but the proportion has been falling from decade to decade as the growth of female population has not kept pace with that of males.

Conclusion

V—ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX
DURING THE DECADES 1801-1900, 1901-1910 AND 1911-1920

Year	Number of births			Number of deaths			Difference between columns 8 and 9. Excess of births over deaths (+) deficit (-)	Difference between columns 8 and 10. Excess of births over deaths (+) deficit (-)	Difference between columns 9 and 10. Excess of deaths over births (+) deficit (-)	Number of female births per 1,000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total 1801-1900*	419,967	393,968	813,935	279,943	311,366	591,309	-17,368	-28,337	+10,969	867	933
1801	49,845	47,791	97,636	31,969	33,770	65,739	-1,925	-2,096	+7,740	969	943
1810	41,750	42,648	84,398	24,991	29,091	54,082	-4,341	-4,409	+4,642	945	929
1820-1830	46,261	43,617	89,878	31,577	31,311	62,888	-2,266	-2,274	+2,760	941	926
1840-1850	50,321	47,660	97,981	31,694	31,334	63,028	-4,711	-4,865	+3,223	946	926
1860-1870	46,827	41,191	88,018	31,600	28,818	60,418	27,408	-2,861	+19,279	963	926
1880-1890	42,412	41,427	83,839	26,786	26,448	53,234	1,173	-2,311	+14,646	957	940
1900-1910	59,366	56,812	116,178	33,211	37,361	70,572	-4,145	-4,253	-21,204	966	916
1910-1920	50,776	48,963	99,739	31,964	29,870	61,834	1,901	-2,906	-21,223	991	921
1920-1930	47,985	45,961	93,946	33,008	30,730	63,738	-1,323	-2,211	+10,926	963	923
Total 1901-1910	590,383	549,384	1,139,767	366,319	423,978	790,297	-16,916	-41,591	-144,529	966	906
1901	61,636	62,894	124,530	36,133	41,993	78,126	-211	-4,865	27,411	970	916
1910	66,771	63,379	130,150	40,969	46,454	87,423	-1,683	-2,319	-24,746	977	901
1920	57,960	57,440	115,400	37,073	37,891	74,964	1,818	-2,467	-26,161	979	906
1930	60,056	57,359	117,415	34,119	35,990	70,109	1,861	-4,611	-24,926	971	903
1940	67,186	61,864	129,050	47,314	43,516	90,830	-1,166	-3,536	+15,640	978	901
1950	60,186	59,678	119,864	43,634	43,671	87,305	-1,461	-4,296	-4,863	969	907
1960	66,643	61,921	128,564	46,085	46,908	92,993	-1,265	-4,761	-26,447	966	903
1970	66,366	61,637	128,003	46,800	45,087	91,887	-2,013	-4,296	+14,841	963	907
1980	62,821	60,623	123,444	41,866	47,473	89,339	-4,652	-4,211	+4,401	946	913
1990	66,906	67,376	134,282	46,639	51,361	98,000	-8,720	-4,366	-16,361	946	913
Total 1911-1920	596,561	536,360	1,132,921	366,319	423,978	790,297	-16,916	-41,591	-144,529	966	906
1911	67,426	61,633	129,059	46,900	46,994	93,894	-1,577	-2,006	-5,507	926	901
1912	67,360	61,606	128,966	46,111	46,983	93,104	-2,424	-1,261	+4,170	967	901
1913	67,320	61,612	128,932	46,664	47,186	93,850	-2,378	-4,706	+4,361	960	909
1914	61,979	59,767	121,746	46,259	46,871	93,130	-2,366	-2,961	+10,776	917	912
1915	61,961	57,703	119,664	47,991	41,867	89,858	-2,357	-4,576	+27,007	947	906
1916	61,790	58,146	119,936	46,796	46,870	93,666	-2,277	-2,607	+11,711	947	903
1917	60,844	57,628	118,472	46,846	46,666	93,512	-2,277	-2,751	+2,466	946	903
1918	60,183	56,946	117,129	46,861	46,000	92,861	-2,777	+4,431	-25,343	946	1,086
1919	64,863	62,671	127,534	50,799	47,798	98,597	-1,845	-2,673	-11,426	969	929
1920	66,042	63,971	130,013	46,988	54,411	101,399	-2,371	-2,605	+11,616	943	906
Eastern Division (1911-1920)	411,361	371,736	783,097	279,301	311,366	590,667	-17,368	-28,337	+10,969	867	933
Western Division (1911-1920)	185,177	114,751	300,001	177,018	112,612	289,630	-2,363	-20,666	-108,067	926	946

The total covers only nine years instead of ten, as the first six months of 1901 and the last six months of 1900 have been left out of account in changing from calendar to official year in the Departmental Reports.
* See note to Sub-Table VI on next page.

CHAPTER VII

CIVIL CONDITION

Reference
to statis-
tics.

Civil condition is a general term for indicating any of the conditions as to marriage of a person i. e., whether he or she is unmarried married or widowed. Statistics relating to civil condition are given in Imperial Tables VII and XIV. In the former they are combined with age and sex for each of the main religions while in the latter the figures are given in the same manner for selected castes, tribes and races except that the age-periods are different. The following Subsidiary Tables appended at the end of the Chapter present the salient features of these two tables —

I. Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex religion and main age-period at each of the last five censuses.

II. Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

III. Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

IV. Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions.

V. Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Instruc-
tions to
enumer-
ators.

2. The instructions regarding the entry of civil condition at this Census were the same as in 1911. Every person was to be shown as unmarried, married or widowed. Persons who were recognised by custom as married were to be entered as such even though they may not have gone through a full and formal ceremony e. g. persons going through "Kudike" and "Sirudike" forms of marriage. Prostitutes and concubines were to be entered as *unmarried* unless they returned themselves otherwise. The statements of such persons were to be accepted without cavil. Divorced persons were to be shown as widowed.

Features
of mar-
riage
statistic.

3. In Mysore as in other parts of India marriage is not only universal but also takes place very early in life. The bulk of the population is Hindu among whom it is a religious sacrament and its celebration is an obligatory duty any breach of which generally involves, in spite of the activities of social reformers for more than a quarter of a century not only social obloquy in this world, but also dire punishment in the next. *Although among Muslims it is only a contract, revocable at any time, it is equally universal. So also, it is among the Jains and the Animists.* This universality of marriage is not peculiar to this country or to India, but is a common feature in every society which has emerged from the very primitive stage. As pointed out in the India Report of the last Census, marriage is less common only in the advanced countries of the West where economic conditions restrain the desire to marry. This is brought out better by a comparison of the statistics of marriage in Mysore and a western country for example, England and Wales.

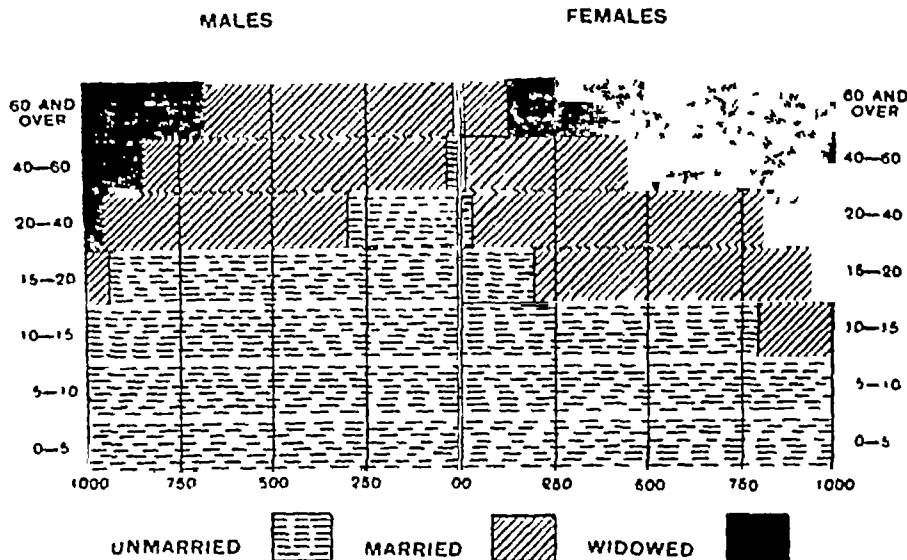
Compari-
son with
England
and Wales

4. The number of persons who at the time of the Census were unmarried and were likely to remain as such to the end of their lives was very small in the State. Taking the age of 55 years as the limit after which first marriages are extremely improbable, there were in the State 4,459 males and 1,840 females who had not married. The corresponding figures for England including Wales were 172,902 for males and 189,645 for females (1911 Census). That is to say there were in England 89 bachelors and 104 spinsters for one of each in Mysore. Below 15 years of age 1,815 males and 68,186 females had gone through the marriage ceremony in the State while not a single person under 15 years was returned as married in England. Between the ages of 15 and 20 the number of the married in the State was 14,718 for males and

176,174 for females against 3,192 for males and 20,111 for females in England and Wales or in other words for every five males and nine females in Mysore who had married before attaining 20 years of age there was only one male and one female in England and Wales. Although the disparity in the actual numbers is very great the difference in the proportional figures (see table in margin) is equally striking as the population of England and Wales is more than six times the State population.

Proportion to 10,000 living of	England and Wales		Mysore	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Unmarried aged 65 years over	909	831	171	76
Married aged $\left. \begin{array}{l} 0-15 \\ 15-20 \end{array} \right\}$	19	120	16	601
			77	7,588

Proportion of the unmarried, married and widowed per 1,000 living in each age group



The figures at the side indicate the age group

5 The diagram given above illustrates the salient features of the statistics of the three civil conditions by sex and age. The unmarried among the males are more numerous than among females. The majority of bachelors are below the age of 15 years while among females a fair proportion has been married by that age. Except in the earlier age-periods the married state is more common among males than among females. In the case of the widowed, males are in a minority in every age-period and in the total population. The statistics of each of the three civil conditions will be dealt with separately with reference to sex and age and religion.

The three civil conditions
General review

6 Taking the unmarried condition first it is found that 55 per cent of the male and 39 per cent of the female population are of this description. Of bachelors 68 per cent are below the age of 15 years, 31 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 40 while those aged 40 and over number 17,228 or about 1 per cent of the whole unmarried male population. 98.6 per cent of maids are below the age of 15 years while those between the ages of 15 and 40 years form only 5.9 per cent. Spinsters aged 40 and over number 5,909 only and represent 0.5 per cent of the entire unmarried female population. The proportion of the unmarried in different age-periods will be found in Subsidiary Table I of this Chapter.

The un-married
(i) by sex and age

7 The unmarried of all ages are proportionately more numerous among Christians than in all other religions the proportion being 602 per mille of the total. Bachelors are in almost equal proportions among Musalmans and Animists, viz., 572 and 571 per mille, respectively. The proportion among Jains is slightly less and the lowest proportion has been returned in the Hindu religion viz., 547 per mille. Statistics of the unmarried below 15 years of age are of interest only among the Hindus and the Jains among whom marriage below that age is most common and will be dealt with in subsequent paragraphs. In age-period 15-40 the Christians have 524 bachelors per 1,000. The Jains have 37 bachelors per 1,000 less than the Christians. In this age-period the Animists have the lowest proportion of the unmarried, viz., 383 per mille. The proportion in the remaining two religions

(ii) by religion

Muslman and Hindu is higher than in the Animist, but lower than in the Jain and Christian religions. As between them the unmarried state is more common among the Mussalmans.

Among females the unmarried of all ages are proportionately most numerous among Christians, the ratio being 490 spinsters to 1 000 of the total population. The Animists follow with a proportion of 468 per mille. The Mussalmans have a better proportion (433 per mille) than either the Hindus (387) or the Jains (455 per mille) who have returned the lowest proportion. Viewed by age-periods the different religions occupy the same relative position to one another except in age-period 6-10 where the variations are not important enough to require notice.

8. For the purpose of comparing the relative prevalence of marriage in different communities the proportion of the unmarried to the total population serves better than the proportion of the married as in the case of the latter the married condition of a person changes on the death of his or her spouse. Judging by this standard and restricting the comparison to the female sex for the sake of simplicity it is found that the married state is most common among Jains and Hindus and least so among Christians. Early marriage is more common than adult marriage among Jains. Adult marriage prevails more largely among Mussalmans and Animists.

(H) compared with 1911 Census.

9. The proportion of the unmarried of all ages to the total population has increased by 6 per mille of each sex since 1911. An improvement is noticeable in both sexes of the different religions except that among Christians, there are three bachelors less per 1 000 males. In comparing variations by age-periods it would be sufficient if attention is confined to age-groups which will give some indication regarding the comparative frequency of early marriages. Among males in age-group 10-15 there is an increase of one per mille for all religions together but it must be remembered that the scope for improvement is some what limited as the proportion of the unmarried was as high as 95½ per mille in 1911 the proportions in different religions generally being one or two per mille more or less. Among females aged 10-15 the increase is more satisfactory, there are now 25 more maids per 1 000 persons of all religions than in 1911. The increases in the different religions are — Hindu 98, Muslman 28, Christian 2; Jain 83 and Animist 86 per mille. In age-period 15-20 the proportion among males has improved to the same extent. In the number of bachelors of all religions there is an increase of 26 per thousand. The increase among the Hindus is fairly high, viz. 28 per mille. There are among Mussalmans 17 among Christians 9 among Jains 12 and among Animists 4 more bachelors per thousand aged 15-20 than in 1911. The proportion among females of all religions aged 15-20 has fallen since 1911. There are now 25 less maids per mille and the variations by religions are — a decrease among Hindus and Animists of 26 and 16 per mille, an increase among Christians and Jains of 24 and 5 per mille, respectively. Corresponding to this decrease there is an increase in the proportion of the married and the widowed. This should not however be taken as showing a greater prevalence of "early" marriages among females as by age fifteen puberty will have been attained and marriage after that age is not abnormally early for the conditions obtaining in a tropical country like Mysore. As husbands are generally older than wives age-period 10-15 among females may be taken to correspond to age-period 15-20 among males as regards the age at which marriage may be considered early. In both these age-groups there is a decided improvement in the proportion of the unmarried in the decade 1911-21. It is noticeable uniformly from census to census and from the table in the margin, it will be seen that it is very marked since 1881. Early marriages are not so much in vogue now. Moreover since 1881 the proportion of the unmarried has been steadily improving in both sexes not only in the total population, but also in the population of the different religions. It may therefore be concluded that there is an unmistakable tendency to postpone marriages to later ages.

Religion	Census	Proportion of the unmarried to 1,000 living among					
		Males aged			Females aged		
		6-10	15-19	15-20	6-10	15-19	
All religions	1901	397	371	385	376	371	
	1911	403	398	410	395	376	
Hindu	1901	397	370	386	374	376	
	1911	400	397	420	391	374	
Musslman	1901	388	364	385	391	373	
	1911	400	396	411	416	396	

10 The number of married persons is 38.9 per cent of the male and 40.8 per cent of the female population. As already mentioned marriage is comparatively rare among boys under 15 years of age while by that age a fair proportion of girls will have gone through the marriage ceremony. These early marriages take place mostly among Hindus and statistics relating to them are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs. The proportion of the married among females increases up to the age of 25 years after which it falls not only on account of mortality in that sex, but also in the other sex, *viz.*, loss of husbands. The largest number of married females is in age-period 20-25 in which nearly 20 per cent of the wives will be found. Among males the married are most numerous in age-group 30-35 and their numbers decrease from this age onwards but their proportion to the male population of corresponding ages is always higher than the same proportion among females. For example, among those aged 40 and over there are 1.7 males who have wives to 5 females who have husbands. This is because husbands are practically without exception older than their wives and as such the latter are grouped in some earlier age-period. Another reason is that occasionally elderly bachelors marry but spinsters seldom do so. A more important reason is that a widower (unless very old or infirm and even these are overlooked sometimes if there is wealth enough) seldom remains long without changing his forlorn condition, but a female once a widow generally remains a widow for life, at least in the Hindu population, which forms 91.7 per cent of the total. If males had only one chance of marrying the proportion of the married among males would probably be lower than among females on account of the relative mortality among the latter in early life *viz.*, ages 15-30 being higher, as pointed out in Chapter VI.

The married
(i) by
sex and
age

11 Among Hindus the proportion of the married of all ages is 39.0 per cent of the male and 40.8 per cent of the female population. It will be observed that the Hindu male proportion is slightly higher than the general proportion of the married of all religions together and that the Hindu female proportion is just equal to the general female proportion. In the remaining religions the proportion of the married males is less than the general proportion, the figures in order being, Musalman 38.8, Animist 38.1, Christian 36.4 and Jain 36.1 per cent. The proportion among Musalman and Animist females is higher than the general average *viz.*, 41.6 and 41.3 per cent, respectively. The proportion among Jain females is 40.0 and among Christians 37.2 per cent which is the lowest in all the religions.

(ii) by
religion

In the reproductive ages of 15 to 40 years the Animists have the highest proportion of the married *viz.*, 57.9 males and 84.8 females per 1,000 of each sex. The married state is proportionately least common among Christians, the number of husbands and wives being 45.9 and 68.9 per mille, respectively. The Jains have 9 more husbands and 74 more wives per mille than Christians. In the male population the Hindus have a higher proportion than the Musalmans, but in the female population the proportion of the married is considerably lower than in the latter, the figures per 1,000, are for males 53.6 and 52.4 and for females 78.3 and 83.9 among Hindus and Musalmans, respectively. It will be observed that the proportion of the married is very high among Animist and Musalman females and is attributable to the prevalence of adult marriages and to the absence of restrictions regarding widow marriage.

12 The statistics of child and premature marriages remain to be dealt with. In the former category will be included marriages of those below the age of 5 years and in the latter of those aged 5, but not 10 years (in the case of caste statistics the latter age will be 12 years as it is adopted in Table XIV in place of age 10). It is hardly necessary to mention that although marriage changes the status of parties immediately after its celebration it is not followed by the couple living together as man and wife. For this a separate ceremony is performed among Hindus after the wife attains puberty.

13 The number of children less than 5 years of age who were returned as married at the present Census is 208—77 boys and 131 girls. 75 boys and 128 girls are Hindus. Of the remaining 5 children, one is a Christian girl and two boys and two girls Musalmans. The number of married children under 5 years at the Census of 1911 was only 26—9 boys and 17 girls. The increase has to be regarded as large as the celebration of such marriages is prohibited by law. It is not due to the slips having been prepared in the several census charge offices instead of in one central office as in 1911. For in these cases the entries on the slips were

Child mar-
riages

invariably compared with those in the schedules and were found correct and there were no grounds for considering the schedule entries to be erroneous. If these cases have been correctly returned by the enumerators it has to be inferred that the number of child marriages has increased since 1911.

Premature marriages.

14 The actual number of children between the ages of 5 and 10 who had under-

Religions	Actual number of married children aged 5-10			
	1921		1911	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All religions	473	545	80	1,047
Hind	361	3,308	71	2,315
Muslims	6	27	9	101
Christian	1	5		
Jain				
Anand				
Buddhist	9		4	27

gone the marriage ceremony is 483 boys and 2,351 girls. Details by religion are given in the marginal table. These marriages take place mostly among Hindus. The few cases returned in the other religions are very probably exceptional and may be left out of consideration. The proportion of the married to those aged 5-12 is given for numerical-ly important castes in Subdiary

Table V of this Chapter. The proportion of boy husbands to those aged 5-12 is very small being one per mille generally. It is 2 per mille only among Ganigas, Gollas, Kahattiyas, Panchalas and Upparas. As may be expected the highest proportion of girl wives is among the Brahman and Vaisya castes who as a rule marry their girls before puberty. Panchalas are said to observe the rule but no particular variation is to be found in the different civil conditions as compared with other castes who admittedly do not observe the rule. There are 55 Brahman and 80 Vaisya girl wives per 1,000 girls in each caste. The caste with the next lower proportion is the Ganiga with 88 per mille. Lowest proportions returned are 15 per mille among Tigalas and 16 per mille among Derangas. These marriages also take place among Madigas and Holevas, the proportions of married girls being 24 and 39 per mille respectively. How effectively the rule of pre puberty marriage compels Brahmans and Vaisyas to find husbands for their girls before they attain maturity can be judged by the disparity in the proportion of the married girls among them and in other castes. A better index is the proportion (given

Castes	Proportion of girls to 1,000 gnd	
	5-12	13-15
1. Brahman...	344	812
2. Vaisya	320	172
3. Deranga	271	207
4. Ganiga	264	172
5. Madiga	209	649
6. Kahattiya	171	697
7. Holeva	161	626
8. Mahantia	161	626
9. Tigala	150	626
10. Panchala	150	626

in the margin) of the unmarried to the population in corresponding ages in the respective castes. It will be observed that the proportion of the unmarried among Brahmans and Vaisyas is extremely small. About a fifth of girls aged 12-15 among the Brahmans and less than a fifth among the Vaisyas remain unmarried while in the other castes mentioned in the table about two-thirds remain unwedded. In the remaining castes the proportion is generally higher. Among a thousand females aged 13-20 there are only 90 Brahman and 88 Vaisya maids while in the remaining castes mentioned in Subdiary

Table V the proportion varies from 345 among Mahantias to 551 among Voddas.

Variation since 1911

15. In the first of the tables given in the margin of the above para the actual number of married children aged 5-10 is shown for the Census of 1911 also. In all the religions there is a decline in the number of girl wives, but among Hindu boys there is an increase of 350 husbands. It is not easy to account for this increase or to trace it to particular castes as the corresponding age-period in Table XIV is 5-12 years. It may however be noticed that as compared with the proportional figures

Deranga, Ganiga, Golla, Kahattiya, Languval, Koyada, Panchala and Uppara

for age-group 5-12 for 1911 the castes mentioned in the margin have shown a very small increase in the proportion of married boys. The proportion of married girls aged 5-12 has declined generally in all the castes since 1911. It was 95 per mille among Brahmans and 85 per mille among Vaisyas and these were the highest proportions then returned. The lowest proportion was 24 per mille and this was among Tigalas as at present. It will be observed that these proportions—the highest and the lowest—are much higher than the corresponding proportions in 1921.

Corresponding to this decline of wives there is an increase of maids in all the castes except Uppara which has one maid per 1,000 less than in 1911. Further the proportion of unmarried girls in the Hindu religion as a whole has improved very much since 1891. It may therefore be inferred that these premature marriages are less common in the decade if the anomalous increase among Hindu boys is left out of consideration.

16 It will be seen from the table in the margin that the number of child and

Comparison with other provinces.

	Number of married to 1,000 aged			
	0-5		5-10	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Mysore			1	7
Madras	8	8	9	42
Baroda	8	16	50	112
Gwalior	23	26	43	113

premature marriages in Mysore is considerably less than in the adjoining Presidency of Madras and in Indian states like Baroda or Gwalior. The small number in Mysore is not so much due to Mysoreans being more enlightened than their brethren in other parts of India, but to the existence on the Statute Book of the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation. This piece of

legislation was passed in 1894 after Mr Malabari's campaign brought the evils of such marriages prominently to notice. It prohibits the marriage of a girl who has not completed her eighth year of life and also of the marriage of a person who has completed his 50th year with a girl who has not completed her 14th year of age. In Baroda a similar law is in force, but the age-limit for the marriage of girls is much higher, viz., 12 years. But marriage between the age of 9-12 is permitted under license and probably the larger proportion in that State is due to advantage being taken of this provision.

17 During the period of 16 years ending with the last Census the total number of cases prosecuted under the Regulation was 202 of which 175 resulted in the conviction of 475 persons. The number of cases was large in the early days of the Regulation and grew less as its provisions became better known. During the decade 1911-1921 only 40 cases involving 132 persons were dealt with of which 29 ended in the conviction of 86 persons. Even if it is assumed that all these cases were marriages of infants, the number is very small when compared with the increase in the number of married children returned at the Census and it must be remembered that the cases dealt with in the earlier years of the decade will not in all probability be returned in age-group 0-5 at the Census and the widowed in this age-period should also be taken into account. It is a question, therefore, if the increase in the number of child marriages is not due to a less rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Regulation. It may be said that the law may be easily evaded by celebrating the marriages outside Mysore and that the Census does not indicate that all of them took place in it. On the other hand it may be urged that the lenient punishments (nominal fines) sometimes awarded in successful cases of prosecution embolden people to break the law, a fine being looked upon as an additional item of expenditure incidental to the marriage.

The Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation

18 The statistics of the widowed will now be considered. In the whole State the number of widowers was 186,839, and of widows 588,699, the percentages of which are 6.1 and 20.1 to the male and the female populations, respectively. There were 30 widows below the age of 5 years, 296 between 5-10 and 2,202 between ages 10-15. The corresponding figures for widowers are, 5 below 5 years, 72 between 5-10 and 82 between 10-15 years. Among females the proportion of the widowed to the population of corresponding ages rises steadily from age-period 10-15 and the highest proportion is in age-period 50-55 in which 14.9 per cent of all the widows are to be found. The age at which the number of widowers begins to increase appreciably is 20-25. The proportion of widowers is highest in age-period 70 and over in which 14.2 per cent of the widowers are to be found. In all age-periods the proportion of widowers is less than the corresponding proportion among widows. This is because widowers of all religions are free to marry again while among Hindus who form the bulk of the population widow marriage is not prevalent.

The widowed (i) by sex and age

19 In the Jain population of all ages there are 79 widowers and 245 widows per 1,000 of each sex. The figures for the Hindus are 63 and 205 per mille respectively. These proportions are thus higher than the general proportion of the widowed in all the religions and, in the remaining religions the proportion is less. The widowed condition is least prevalent in the male sex among the

(ii) by religion

Christians and in the female sex among the Animists, the proportions being 84 and 120 per mille respectively. The Mussalman proportion is slightly higher there being per 1 000 of each sex 6 more widowers than among Christians and 92 more widows than among the Animists.

Prevalence of widowhood.

20. The table in the margin gives for the different religions the actual number of the widowed returned in the early ages of life. It will be observed that the bulk of the widowed in either sex is among the Hindus while in the remaining religions the numbers are comparatively insignificant.

Religions	Actual number of the widowed aged					
	0-5		5-10		10-15	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All religions...	8	20	72	294	76	2,809
Hindus	8	20	72	220	76	2,125
Mussalmans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christians	—	—	—	1	—	1
Jains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animists	—	—	1	1	4	8
Buddhists	—	—	1	1	—	—

In the reproductive ages of 15 to 40 the proportion of the widowed in the different religions does not differ so widely in the male as in the female sex for the reason given at the end of paragraph 18.

above Among Jains and Hindus the proportion of widows aged 15-40 is higher than in other religions the number of such widows per 1,000 females being in the former 190 and in the latter 160. The Mussalmans have 101 widows per 1 000 females. The proportion among the Animists is lowest viz., 84 per mille. Among Christians there are 4 more widows per thousand than among Animists. In discussing the proportion of the unmarried in the different religions it was pointed out that early marriages were most common among the Hindus and the Jains. The prevalence of early marriage and the restrictions on widow marriage account for the higher proportion of widows in these religions.

Comparison with previous censuses.

21. In the State as a whole the proportion of the widowed to the total population has increased since 1911 when it was 48 per mille in the male and 105 per mille in the female sex. There are now 18 more widowers and 6 more widows per mille. The different religions show an increase of the widowed of both sexes except Christian, Jain and Animist in which the proportion of the widows has declined.

The table in the margin shows the variation in the different religions of the widowed in the reproductive ages of 15-20 and 20-40. It will be observed that the increase in the proportion of the widowed in all religions together is the result mainly of heavy increases among Hindus and Animists. The variations among Mussalmans and Christians are slight. The increase in the proportion of the widowed since 1911 is probably due to the influenza epidemic in which as pointed out in Chapter V the mortality was very heavy in age-group 15-40. But the proportions now returned are considerably lower than the corresponding proportions in 1931 not only for the State as a whole, but also in the

different religions. The proportion of girl widows has also shown a similar decline since then.

Marriage customs.

22. The marriage customs and institutions prevailing in the State have been dealt with in detail in the reports of previous censuses and it does not appear necessary to refer to them again in this Report.

I.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, ETC.—*contd*

Religion, sex and age		UNMARRIED					MARRIED					WIDOWED				
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jews	Males.															
	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5-10	1,000	1,000	997	997	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	10-15	998	998	994	993	994	4	4	13	13	13	—	—	1	—	1
	15-20	998	998	994	993	994	40	37	44	50	71	1	1	2	2	2
	20-25	811	808	807	813	828	457	479	481	458	430	38	33	38	33	38
	25-30	81	83	88	41	38	586	536	573	576	564	84	82	96	83	107
	30 and over	11	17	38	38	38	726	748	735	746	714	361	337	340	336	368
	Females.															
	0-4	1,000	1,000	999	999	997	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5-10	998	998	998	999	—	1	4	8	13	9	—	—	—	1	—
	10-15	998	998	998	993	978	113	140	136	123	126	2	2	7	4	7
	15-20	810	812	821	143	900	768	768	733	827	757	96	98	94	88	43
	20-25	79	80	98	38	31	889	881	864	847	773	123	129	151	139	157
	25-30	6	7	7	22	9	311	303	309	326	328	498	498	494	334	363
	30 and over	4	7	9	6	6	156	144	161	136	76	348	343	321	303	308
Christians	Males.															
	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	999	999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	5-10	1,000	999	998	998	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
	10-15	994	998	998	990	983	8	8	4	36	7	1	—	—	—	—
	15-20	973	988	987	937	988	31	38	41	36	44	1	1	2	2	2
	20-25	403	428	469	467	478	373	343	411	323	471	31	36	30	31	34
	25-30	46	48	35	35	34	788	864	843	841	846	84	80	100	94	100
	30 and over	30	44	48	38	23	854	873	884	908	908	376	361	363	388	379
	Females.															
	0-4	1,000	1,000	999	997	998	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
	5-10	998	998	998	996	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
	10-15	997	993	983	909	941	38	38	73	30	37	4	1	2	1	2
	15-20	813	829	843	689	638	464	483	423	323	464	32	13	33	33	38
	20-25	133	138	133	137	108	738	747	747	736	736	309	113	130	136	146
	25-30	66	61	38	43	31	473	468	486	443	398	461	477	468	438	463
	30 and over	36	31	48	31	13	731	746	737	746	707	171	164	113	114	107

I.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, ETC.—*contd*

Religion, sex and age	UNMARRIED					MARRIED					WIDOWED				
	1911	1911	1901	1901	1901	1901	1911	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Muslims	Males														
	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5-9	1,000	1,000	999	997	998	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	10-14	998	998	994	985	984	4	4	13	15	—	—	1	—	1
	15-19	999	998	971	959	958	40	37	54	90	71	1	1	3	3
	20-24	911	908	907	813	828	637	673	631	663	620	38	39	38	38
	25-29	81	83	88	41	88	998	190	873	878	864	94	82	96	107
	30 and over	11	17	23	88	98	798	746	738	738	711	961	937	940	938
	Females														
	0-4	1,000	1,000	999	999	997	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Christians	5-9	998	998	998	990	991	1	4	8	19	9	—	—	1	—
	10-14	998	998	999	998	998	173	160	163	943	198	9	9	7	7
	15-19	990	975	921	143	900	963	908	733	737	737	98	93	94	93
	20-24	79	80	88	88	81	808	861	864	847	778	793	119	131	107
	25-29	8	7	7	11	9	811	808	809	836	835	483	471	434	433
	30 and over	4	7	8	6	6	188	141	161	138	86	840	843	821	808
	Males														
	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	999	999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	5-9	1,000	999	998	998	998	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
	10-14	994	998	990	900	903	8	8	4	10	7	1	—	—	—
	15-19	978	969	907	937	963	31	30	41	80	44	1	1	2	2
	20-24	403	428	408	467	496	896	843	811	813	831	61	19	30	31
	25-29	80	88	85	63	54	888	884	888	841	846	94	80	100	94
	30 and over	40	46	48	39	23	874	873	871	908	908	878	961	963	896
	Females														
	0-4	1,000	1,000	998	997	998	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
	5-9	998	998	998	998	998	1	1	4	5	—	1	—	1	—
	10-14	997	993	983	908	941	39	38	73	90	37	4	1	2	2
	15-19	813	805	813	888	838	464	463	432	479	464	93	39	83	88
	20-24	133	138	133	137	102	738	747	747	738	738	108	114	130	136
	25-29	68	64	68	48	94	873	888	886	848	883	461	477	488	488
	30 and over	69	31	48	31	15	181	186	187	186	107	731	686	614	675

II — DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1 000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION

Religion and Natural Division		MALES																		
		All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-20			20 and over			
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—																				
All religions	880	875	61	1,000			951			976				963	234	23	773	226		
Hindus	871	860	11	1,000			948			973				960	230	23	770	223		
Muslims	873	864	9	1,000			950			974				961	235	23	775	227		
Christians	868	861	7	1,000			949			972				959	232	23	772	224		
Jains	861	851	10	1,000			946			969				956	229	23	769	221		
Auxiliary	871	861	10	1,000			950			976				963	234	23	773	226		
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—																				
All religions	836	828	8	1,000			925			957				944	226	23	766	219		
Hindus	825	816	9	1,000			914			946				933	221	23	761	214		
Muslims	828	819	9	1,000			917			949				936	224	23	764	217		
Christians	828	820	8	1,000			917			949				936	224	23	764	217		
Jains	861	850	11	1,000			946			969				956	229	23	769	221		
Auxiliary	871	861	10	1,000			950			976				963	234	23	773	226		
East Division—																				
All religions	843	835	8	1,000			925			956				943	227	23	767	220		
Hindus	835	826	9	1,000			916			947				934	222	23	762	215		
Muslims	837	828	9	1,000			918			949				936	224	23	764	217		
Christians	837	828	9	1,000			918			949				936	224	23	764	217		
Jains	868	859	9	1,000			949			969				956	229	23	769	221		
Auxiliary	868	859	9	1,000			949			969				956	229	23	769	221		
Western Division—																				
All religions	878	869	9	1,000			925			957				944	226	23	766	219		
Hindus	878	869	9	1,000			925			957				944	226	23	766	219		
Muslims	877	868	9	1,000			924			956				943	225	23	765	218		
Christians	844	835	9	1,000			928			961				955	227	23	770	222		
Jains	867	858	9	1,000			948			968				955	227	23	768	221		
Auxiliary	868	859	9	1,000			949			969				956	229	23	769	221		

Religion and Natural Division		FEMALES																		
		All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-20			20 and over			
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—																				
All religions	881	876	62	1,000			926			958				945	235	24	774	227		
Hindus	872	861	11	1,000			917			949				936	230	24	765	222		
Muslims	874	865	9	1,000			919			951				938	232	24	767	224		
Christians	869	862	7	1,000			914			946				933	229	24	762	221		
Jains	862	852	10	1,000			917			949				936	232	24	765	224		
Auxiliary	872	862	10	1,000			919			951				938	232	24	767	224		
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—																				
All religions	837	829	9	1,000			926			958				945	235	24	774	227		
Hindus	826	817	9	1,000			917			949				936	230	24	765	222		
Muslims	829	820	9	1,000			919			951				938	232	24	767	224		
Christians	829	820	9	1,000			914			946				933	229	24	762	221		
Jains	862	852	10	1,000			917			949				936	232	24	765	224		
Auxiliary	872	862	10	1,000			919			951				938	232	24	767	224		
East Division—																				
All religions	844	836	10	1,000			926			958				945	235	24	774	227		
Hindus	833	824	9	1,000			917			949				936	230	24	765	222		
Muslims	836	827	9	1,000			919			951				938	232	24	767	224		
Christians	836	827	9	1,000			914			946				933	229	24	762	221		
Jains	862	852	10	1,000			917			949				936	232	24	765	224		
Auxiliary	872	862	10	1,000			919			951				938	232	24	767	224		
Western Division—																				
All religions	879	870	11	1,000			926			958				945	235	24	774	227		
Hindus	868	859	9	1,000			917			949				936	230	24	765	222		
Muslims	871	862	9	1,000			919			951				938	232	24	767	224		
Christians	871	862	9	1,000			914			946				933	229	24	762	221		
Jains	862	852	10	1,000			917			949				936	232	24	765	224		
Auxiliary	872	862	10	1,000			919			951				938	232	24	767	224		

IV—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES BY CIVIL CONDITION AT CERTAIN AGES FOR RELIGIOUS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Natural Division and Religion	Number of females per 1,000 males														
	All ages			0-10			10-15			15-20			20-30		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Myones State included for C & M Station, Bangalore															
All religions	863	1,009	8,131	1,077	8,817	4,811	734	80,848	96,764	176	1,389	3,043	323	419	8,807
Hindu	670	1,011	8,117	1,046	8,760	4,892	738	84,377	98,401	173	1,385	3,079	329	428	8,800
Muslims	626	944	8,859	1,080	8,88	—	718	92,911	9,800	11	1,363	3,088	36	360	8,897
Jesus	746	946	8,778	1,081	8,000	—	723	7,790	4,323	61	1,311	4,887	1,311	478	8,438
Jain	863	91	8,678	1,004	—	—	808	11,873	—	—	1,130	3,173	44	379	8,748
Animist	763	1,013	8,878	1,045	—	1,000	779	94,800	1,800	179	1,318	3,040	373	414	8,771
Myones State excluded for C & M Station, Bangalore															
All religions	894	1,050	8,141	1,040	8,000	4,369	737	88,413	93,000	193	1,394	3,038	303	419	8,808
Hindu	684	1,018	8,117	1,046	8,487	4,813	738	88,100	93,807	191	1,400	3,079	306	429	8,497
Muslims	700	948	8,831	1,000	8,800	—	708	88,789	10,880	110	1,378	3,078	320	390	8,878
Christians	738	978	8,038	1,181	—	—	684	8,211	18,000	193	1,364	4,000	328	300	8,178
Jain	830	914	8,881	1,011	—	—	618	81,848	—	61	1,303	3,817	37	379	8,833
Animist	788	1,041	8,888	1,041	—	1,000	779	94,800	1,000	179	1,361	3,138	373	414	8,773
Eastern Division															
All religions	894	1,000	8,193	1,038	8,838	8,848	711	83,980	96,848	111	1,013	4,047	304	474	8,827
Hindu	684	1,088	8,198	1,041	8,418	8,914	714	88,110	98,708	118	1,417	4,081	301	438	8,913
Muslims	688	908	8,988	1,033	8,980	—	695	98,438	11,833	303	1,371	3,848	379	401	8,914
Christians	778	978	8,078	1,081	—	—	684	8,444	10,000	88	1,391	4,101	380	418	8,878
Jain	845	948	8,833	987	—	—	623	17,223	—	68	1,303	3,888	71	478	8,413
Animist	717	1,040	8,987	1,040	—	—	719	94,411	—	120	1,467	3,464	424	477	8,871
Western Division															
All religions	894	874	8,010	1,048	4,888	4,944	707	89,830	11,000	187	1,327	3,411	304	380	8,838
Hindu	687	888	8,001	1,047	4,858	4,778	811	85,708	10,880	170	1,341	3,448	308	388	8,798
Muslims	610	878	8,038	1,011	—	—	717	14,708	7,000	113	1,388	3,388	328	318	8,798
Christians	871	828	8,777	1,088	—	—	687	8,988	—	84	1,010	3,788	374	418	8,868
Jain	888	888	8,888	1,088	—	—	779	41,000	—	88	1,048	3,081	88	398	8,891
Animist	781	1,047	8,888	1,047	—	—	708	19,811	800	904	1,481	1,977	738	427	8,877

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION

Reference
to statistics.

This Chapter deals with the statistics collected at the Census regarding the literacy of the people and incidentally with information in connected matters furnished by the Department of Education in the State. The information collected at the Census has been presented in Imperial Tables VIII and IX showing education by religion and age and education by castes respectively. Various interesting features of the figures presented in these tables and some other details from departmental figures have been put into the following Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter—

Subsidiary Table	I Literacy by age, sex and religion
" "	II Literacy by age, sex and locality
" "	III Literacy by religion, sex and locality
" "	IV English literacy by age, sex and locality
" "	V Progress of literacy since 1881
" "	VI Literacy by caste.
" "	VII Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department

Meaning
of statistics.

2. Before studying the figures of Tables VIII and IX it is necessary to state what they exactly mean. The instruction to the enumerator in filling up the literacy columns of the schedule was that a person should be considered literate who could write a letter and read the reply to it and that he should be considered literate in the languages in which he could do this. The instruction was perfectly clear but it was perhaps too elaborate in the sense that the enumerator could not easily ascertain in each case whether this standard of knowledge was attained in the languages in which literacy was claimed. In several of the slips a number of languages were shown in the column for "languages in which literate." This kind of entry might be due to the vanity which sometimes makes men claim more knowledge than they possess or possibly to a mistake by the enumerator in understanding the instruction. The chances of error were rather more when the enumerator knew Kannada only than when he knew English. The English heading "languages in which literate" is one that admits of no misunderstanding as regards literacy itself, although a mistake is possible as regards the extent of it. The full Kannada translation of it was equally clear but the key word used for abbreviating it possibly led to some mistakes in the entries. This phrase was "ಕಂಡು ಬಂದ" i.e., languages with which a person is acquainted. "ಕಂಡು ಬಂದ" or acquaintance is a very vague phrase and is not ordinarily understood to imply literacy and in no case literacy so as to write a letter in a language and read a reply to it in the same. Numbers of slips contained strings of language names and should in some cases have been the result of such wrong entries. Some small number even of slips which contained two or three languages only may also have owed one or two of the languages entered to the same kind of error though it is difficult to say what the number might be. It should however be added that an error of this sort would not affect the total number of literates (i.e., a man who was not literate would not owing to this mistake be shown as literate) but would affect the number of languages against each of which a person would appear that is one who was literate in possibly only one language might be shown as literate in more appearing in our tables as literate under each such language. Even this error however should not be supposed to have occurred largely. The largest number of the enumerators were local people familiar with the locality where they enumerated and not likely to make a mistake in putting down such a detail as the literacy of the people whom they were censusing. Also an error of this sort is likely to have affected languages like Tamil or Telugu which would come as additional languages rather than Kannada or English. Literacy in most parts of the State and in most people of all religions except Mussalmans includes Kannada. As for English there is not

education of their folk were it will be seen that this section of the population has a distinct advantage over almost any other community. Hence its very large proportion of literates as compared with either the Hindus or the Mussalmans. The Jain population also shows a much higher proportion of literacy than the Mussalman because its occupation is largely trade or industry and a knowledge of letters is necessary in this occupation. Some classes among the Jains in Mysore have also a tradition for letters which must have some result in directing their children to schools. The Buddhist population is mostly in the Kolar Gold Fields (City) and almost the whole of the rest in the Civil and Military Station Bangalore, and appears from Table VIII to be literate in Tamil and English indicating that the literate part consists mostly of Tamilians converted to the creed in recent years. A compact group of people such as this should be that too a group with enterprise enough to think of embracing a new creed, should be either literate in the first instance or such as not having knowledge would seek it. The Sikh population of the State is, most of it, in the Civil and Military Station and high literacy in the community is explained by the people being such as would come a long distance for a living and by the facilities within reach. Compactness, urban life and the pursuit of occupation requiring literacy should explain the high literacy among the Jews and Brahmins. The highest literacy is among the Parsis who lead all the Indian communities in this as in many other matters.

Literacy
by local-
ity

5. A feature of the distribution of literacy closely allied with the distribution thereof according to religion is the proportion of the literacy in each locality. Where the Hindu population is most and particularly those castes of it that follow agriculture the proportion of literates is necessarily low i.e. in the districts. In the cities where the more literate classes congregate the proportion of literates is higher. Of the districts Kadur shows the largest proportion viz., 90 in a thousand persons of the age of 5 years and over. Next comes Shimoga with 93. Then come Tumkur Hassan and Chitaldrug and Kolar with 78, 77, 74 and 71 respectively. Much below comes Bangalore District with 63 and last by a good deal comes Mysore District with 46. The fact that Kadur District has a larger proportion of immigrant population than any other district and that a good part of this is Christian, seems to be largely responsible for its lead in respect of literacy but how much is due to these causes and how much to any others cannot be definitely stated from the information available. Even in the proportion of literate among Hindus this district is first, possibly because a good part of the immigrant population is Hindu and has a large proportion of literates. Mysore District has the largest proportion of Hindus and has the smallest proportion of immigrants in its population its literacy proportion is lowest. There are two conditions besides the number of Christians and the proportion of the immigrant population which affect the extent of literacy these are the numbers which follow agricultural occupations and the accessibility of schools. To which of these factors and to what extent each district owes its place in the order indicated above is a matter that can only be ascertained by more detailed investigation into the question than is possible here. The proportion of literates in the four cities are in order (1) Bangalore City 348 (2) Mysore City 334 (3) Civil and Military Station 293 and (4) Kolar Gold Fields (City) 160. The proportion of literates among women for these cities is 106, 162, 171 and 69 respectively. Bangalore and Mysore Cities are cities that have grown up normally and have populations consisting of various communities coming together for normal urban purposes. The Civil and Military Station and the Kolar Gold Fields (City) area owe their importance to specific and special causes which are reflected in the very large deviation from the normal for the State of the proportions of the various religions in their populations. The literacy proportion in Kolar Gold Fields (City) area being lowest is due to the large proportion in the population of labouring classes who are not keen on education. Next comes the Civil and Military Station. The very large proportion of Christians in the population would lead one to expect that it should be ahead of the other two cities but the Christian population here is itself not the normal Christian population but consists of a large percentage of servants a class which is necessarily backward in literacy. The Hindu population of the Station is also likely to be less literate than the normal Hindu population consisting as it does of large numbers of the castes that can be useful in a cantonment. Mysore City which has all the advantages of a city and none of the disadvantages of either the Kolar Gold Fields (City) area or the Civil and Military Station comes next and

Bangalore City which has the further advantage of being a large centre of business has the first place

6 It has been stated above that literacy in a community as a whole is dependent on the need it has for literacy and the opportunity it has and it has also been indicated that a community which has been touched by progressive ideas is likely to resort to it more than others. This is perhaps nowhere so clear as when we look at the proportion of literacy in the various groups which compose the population of the various religions, especially the castes of the Hindus. Twenty-four of these castes appear in Subsidiary Table VI appended to this Chapter. Only eight of them show 100 or more literates out of each thousand of their total population. Brahmin, Vaisya, Kshattriya, Nayagi, Panchula, Banajiga, Lingayat and Mahratta and in this order eight of them show less than 10, six of them between 20 and 50, the other two Ganga and Devanga 71 and 92 respectively. The large communities of Holeya and Madiga show 12 and 1 per thousand respectively. It may be observed that the castes that show the largest proportion are those that follow the 'liberal' professions, the fighting classes and the trade and industrial classes. These are the classes which congregate largely in towns (what castes are largely urban is discussed in the Chapter on Caste) and have educational facilities within easy reach. The Holeya and Madiga form the large agricultural labouring class and live largely in villages and are not within reach of schools. They were not admitted into the general schools till recently nor has the impulse for progress been carried to them in all or with sufficient force. They show therefore as might be expected the low proportions of literates above mentioned. Of the two the Madiga proportion is worse and is as bad as that of the Annamist proportion. This is not to be wondered at for the Madiga is hardly better off than the Annamist in this matter though he lives in villages instead of wandering about or living nearer the jungle. It may be even said that his position is worse than the position of the Annamist for the Korama or Korucha settling in a village can, if he likes, send his children to the same school as the caste Hindus but the Madiga cannot do so. Something has been done in recent years to take education to these castes and schools have been established in centres of large populations of the depressed classes and recently Government have declared that the general schools are open to these classes as they are to any other caste. The Madiga however is even for a depressed class very backward. It may be noticed also that the Vodda literacy is hardly higher than the Madiga being 5 in a thousand as against the 4 of the Madiga but this is due to the fact that the Vodda is a wandering caste which goes about in search of earth and stone work and is therefore not very different in character from the Korama or Korucha Annamists. The large agricultural caste of Vakkaliga shows 39 literate out of every thousand which, considering what a large proportion of it lives in villages far from the reach of schools, is not a very low figure as compared with the Hindu proportion.

7 A feature of the literacy figures for a community, which depends almost entirely on the extent to which it has been touched by progressive ideas is the proportion of literate women it contains. The first thing to note in this connection is that in all the communities whether urban or rural, progressive or otherwise, the proportion of literacy among males is more than that among females. The order of literacy for the population of 5 years and over is Brahmins, Parsis, Jews all nearly 750 per thousand, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Muslims between 411 and 158 per thousand and Hindus and Annamists 76 and 5 per thousand respectively. In literacy among males these groups remain as above with the order within slightly altered. In each case the proportion for males is more than for the total population which means that the proportion for females is of course less. In all communities which are a normal part of the population and in which the males and females are about equal in the population the larger the difference between the total literacy and the male literacy proportions the lower would be the female literacy. Among the Annamists indeed the proportion for males is nearly double that of the total is the literacy among females is very nearly nothing. In female literacy as in total literacy the same compact and progressive communities lead. Jews, Brahmins and Parsis coming first. The Christian population shows a larger proportion of literates among females than even the compact Sikh population, showing how progressive it is in this matter under the care of the missionary bodies which have got a good part of it in hand. A long way below the Sikhs come the

Buddhists, below these and very near together come the Jains and Mussalmans and a long way below these comes the Hindu population. The case of the Animists has been mentioned already.

Literacy of literacy

8. Information has been tabulated at this Census regarding literacy in six languages—English and Kannada and four other languages which are spoken by not inconsiderable numbers of the population. The largest proportion of literacy is in Kannada—58 in every thousand persons of the population of all ages knowing this language. Out of every thousand of the population of all ages ten are literate in English six in Tamil six in Hindustani four in Telugu and one in Marathi. It should be remembered that these figures are not exclusive of one another; *e.*, where the same person knows several languages he is counted under each separately. As a matter of fact a large part of the literacy of ten in every thousand in English consists of Hindus and Mussalmans and Indian Christians and nearly all of these persons are likely to have learnt English only as a second language in addition, in all probability to their mother tongue or the language of the country they live in. It may here be stated that there are schools in the State for teaching English, Kannada and Hindustani, Telugu and Tamil can be studied as second languages in the English schools. A large number of the literates in Telugu, Tamil and Marathi are in all likelihood immigrants or settlers from the Telugu, Tamil and Marathi countries, small numbers being persons who learn the languages in private schools or at home or as second languages in colleges or schools in the State.

Literacy in English (1) by local Rty

9. The literacy of ten in a thousand persons of the population of all ages in English is fairly well distributed over the whole State. The Cities of Bangalore and Mysore where students from all over the State gather for higher education whether in the arts or the technical courses and where there are a large number of offices have a proportion of persons literate in English far beyond any of the mofussil areas. The Civil and Military Station with the large European and Anglo-Indian element in the population may perhaps be expected in this respect to have a better place compared with these two cities than it has in general literacy. It does not however come up to the level of Bangalore City. The Kolar Gold Fields (City) area has a good proportion of literates in English though it is only a third of that for Mysore City. (The figure for 1911 for the Kolar Gold Fields area seems more than that for 1921 in the Subsidary Table but this is because some villages which in 1911 were not taken as part of the area have at this Census been so taken and their population with a smaller proportion of literates in English has diluted the figures for the area as taken at the last Census.) Of the districts Kadur is first with 69 per ten thousand of the total population Shimoga next with 58 and Kolar close beside it with 57. Then come in order Hassan, Tumkur, Bangalore, and Chitaldrug and last Mysore District. In this respect as in general literacy Kadur District is first and Mysore District last. The disparity between the cities and the districts in the proportions is, as might be expected, greater in literacy among females than among males. The proportion for females is largest in the Civil and Military Station with its large Christian population with a large proportion of the European and Anglo-Indian element. Next comes Bangalore City next the Kolar Gold Fields area and last Mysore City. Kadur shows the largest proportion of 8 women in ten thousand of the population literate in English. The last place is shared by Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts.

(B) by religion and caste

Of people professing the various religions the compact and progressive communities of Parsi, Jew and Brahmo lead with 448, 427 and 467 respectively of persons who know English out of every thousand of their population. Then comes the Christian population with 225. This large proportion however is due to the numbers of Europeans and Anglo-Indians included in this composite group. The Indian Christians by themselves show a proportion of 90 literate in English out of every thousand. Buddhist and Sikh come next with 84 and 82 and far below comes the Jain population with 15. The Mussalmans show 10 and the Hindus 8 (proportions to the population of 5 years and over will be found in Subsidary Table I). Particular castes of the Hindus however show quite large proportions of persons literate in English. Next after the Europeans of whom (using approximate figures) 61 out of 68 and the Anglo-Indian of whom 47 out of 68 know English comes the Brahman with 18 out of every 100 literate in English. If the figures for males

by about 6 thousand and the scholars by 172 thousand an increase which without exaggeration may be called phenomenal. The large stride in the decade was due to a very vigorous educational policy initiated in the State early in the decade and continued to the last. It is however necessary to state that some correction to the figures showing the increase might be necessary to give the actual increase for the figures for the earlier years did not take into account several private institutions which in one way or another did not come to the notice of the Department and most of them are likely to have been included in the figure for 1931 having come into touch with the Department of Public Instruction under a very liberal scheme for grants-in-aid under the new policy. With all allowances however for this cause, it must be said that the readiness of the people to respond to a forward policy and take advantage of it was remarkable.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

I — LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND RELIGION

Religion	Proportion of literates per mille of the population												Proportion of illiterates per mille of the population 5 and over			Proportion per 10 000 persons of age 6 and over		
	All ages 5 and over			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over		Total	Male	Female	Literate in English			
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male				Female			
																Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
All religions	84	143	22	35	12	123	36	174	43	169	19	916	857	978	120	202	33	
Hindu	76	133	16	31	10	122	29	163	32	145	12	921	867	991	83	166	7	
Musalman	159	278	62	46	24	167	86	240	103	905	62	812	762	938	118	210	9	
Christian	411	483	333	179	126	407	313	536	449	568	361	589	517	667	2,588	2,973	2,167	
Indian Christian	Figures not available																	
(i) Roman Catholic																		
(ii) Protestant																		
Jain	223	476	66	118	36	424	117	577	123	539	53	707	624	931	166	292	8	
Parsi	744	817	643	273	375	683	500	769	571	933	761	246	163	357	5,980	6,957	4,643	
Sikh	405	422	267			1,000	500	500		402	375	595	578	719	439	862	67	
Brabmo	750	778	714	240	750	1,000	800	1,000		766	727	250	222	286	5,833	7,037	4,285	
Animist	6	9		2		16		14		9		975	991	1,000	1	2		
Jew	712	667	846						1,000	923	909	248	333	161	6,122	5,000	7,692	
Buddhist	310	479	116	171	73	380	244	625	122	577	93	690	632	681	968	1,619	174	

II — LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

District and Natural Division	Number per mille who are literate										
	All ages 5 and over			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	84	143	22	35	12	123	36	174	43	169	19
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	80	133	19	35	12	125	33	167	38	162	16
Eastern Division	78	131	20	32	12	120	33	164	39	158	16
Bangalore City	313	491	166	189	112	474	258	591	273	539	143
Bangalore District	63	111	12	23	6	101	21	133	25	138	10
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	180	272	69	78	31	259	85	316	115	308	68
Kolar District	71	123	16	31	10	125	31	163	33	139	12
Tumkur District	78	138	16	31	8	127	30	167	32	161	12
Mysore City	331	489	162	141	91	465	258	624	280	548	140
Mysore District	46	81	9	20	6	69	15	90	18	103	7
Chitaldrug District	74	132	11	21	6	118	24	169	20	159	9
Western Division	87	152	18	42	12	141	32	176	33	177	13
Hassan District	77	138	15	37	10	125	27	160	31	164	11
Kadur District	95	162	21	50	13	160	38	184	37	183	17
Shimoga District	93	160	19	42	13	147	35	189	34	186	14
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	202	404	171	64	52	269	188	464	232	499	187
Cities (All the four taken together)	223	418	147	118	73	370	203	513	232	476	140

III—LITERACY BY RELIGION, SEX AND LOCALITY

District and Natural Division	Number per mille who are Literate									
	Hindu		Jain		Musulman		Christian		Adivasi	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	132	18	479	66	236	66	663	523	9	—
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	130	18	467	67	236	66	596	566	9	—
Eastern Division	133	18	666	71	236	61	634	573	9	—
Bangalore City	300	157	794	320	363	120	663	623	66	13
Bangalore District	306	9	636	77	163	66	166	61	9	—
Kolar (Gold Fields (City))	618	97	676	79	671	131	471	471	—	—
Kolar District	115	11	676	61	663	57	469	376	16	—
Tumkur District	176	1	666	61	600	60	666	666	6	—
Mysore City	623	133	763	501	666	177	666	661	1,000	—
Mysore District	12	9	666	71	663	65	666	1,000	1	—
Chikmagalur District	132	10	709	104	166	66	611	621	—	—
Western Division	117	15	623	67	264	63	666	166	9	—
Hassan District	171	16	731	106	667	70	606	171	16	—
Kodur District	163	16	616	66	366	66	666	176	9	—
Bahavara District	160	17	617	66	166	57	616	167	10	—
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	226	73	794	61	366	161	623	666	—	—
Office left for four taken together	266	100	161	167	279	171	661	661	667	66

Note.—The figures in this table are for persons of 6 years of age and over only.

IV—ENGLISH LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY

District and Natural Division	Literates in English per 10,000															
	1901				1911				1921				1931			
	5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over		All ages 5 and over		All ages 5 and over		All ages 5 and over		All ages 5 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	24	19	779	64	279	66	236	66	602	36	123	66	—	—	66	13
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	13	6	167	13	266	63	176	16	166	16	163	11	73	9	66	6
Eastern Division	26	6	173	23	266	61	166	16	166	16	116	16	62	9	66	6
Bangalore City	2,6	94	406	66	6,626	6,611	6,626	6,626	6,626	6,626	6,626	6,626	6,626	6,626	6,626	6,626
Bangalore District	6	1	66	1	166	6	76	6	77	6	66	6	166	6	66	11
Kolar (Gold Fields (City))	167	161	626	606	661	373	626	666	674	666	763	673	666	666	666	666
Kolar District	11	6	173	19	670	66	111	6	116	6	77	6	6	6	6	6
Tumkur District	11	6	179	6	666	7	61	6	66	6	66	6	66	6	11	1
Mysore City	166	71	1,666	661	2,641	661	1,666	170	1,666	666	1,167	123	6	6	66	6
Mysore District	4	1	67	6	166	6	76	6	76	6	66	6	67	6	66	1
Chikmagalur District	6	—	66	6	166	6	77	6	76	6	66	6	6	1	66	6
Western Division	13	6	116	6	606	6	166	7	116	6	66	4	66	6	66	6
Hassan District	10	6	64	6	166	6	114	6	102	6	66	4	66	6	66	4
Kodur District	14	9	111	9	216	13	166	10	166	9	61	6	66	6	66	6
Bahavara District	14	7	116	2	626	10	126	7	166	7	66	6	66	1	66	6
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	626	666	1,666	673	2,666	1,666	2,666	1,621	1,666	666	1,766	721	—	—	1,666	673

NOTE.—The figures in this table are for persons of 5 years of age and over only.

V.—PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1881

District and Natural Division	Number literate per mille									
	All ages 10 and over									
	Male					Female				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	163	142	*	Details not available for working out the figures	Details not available for working out the figures	24	15	*	Details not available for working out the figures	Details not available for working out the figures
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station Bangalore	157	136	117			21	13	8		
Eastern Division	152	134	116			22	13	8		
Bangalore City	536	497	430			176	126	71		
Bangalore District	123	123	112			14	10	6		
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	303	261	216			76		71		
Kolar District	139	126	116			16		5		
Tumkur District	156	139	111			17	10	7		
Mysore City	543	476	432			175	111	69		
Mysore District	95	91	78			10	6	4		
Chitaldrug District	153	135	116			13	7	5		
Western Division	171	141	118	Details not available for working out the figures	Details not available for working out the figures	19	11	6	Details not available for working out the figures	Details not available for working out the figures
Hassan District	157	131	103			15	10	6		
Kadur District	180	151	135			23	13	8		
Shimoga District	180	143	122			20	12	6		
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	461	457	*	Details not available for working out the figures	Details not available for working out the figures	193	150	*	Details not available for working out the figures	Details not available for working out the figures

* Figures of Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, not available

District and Natural Division	Number literate per mille											
	15—20						20 and over					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
	12	13	14	1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	174	137	144	43	24	18	169	152	129	19	13	8
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	167	132	139	38	21	16	162	145	123	16	10	6
Eastern Division	164	131	147	39	22	17	158	143	121	16	11	7
Bangalore City	591	512	422	273	184	101	539	511	487	143	103	63
Bangalore District	133	115	155	25	15	18	133	130	117	10	8	4
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	315	226	166	115	79	257	308	269	240	68	74	65
Kolar District	153	123	136	33	21	15	139	130	120	12	8	5
Tumkur District	167	135	221	32	16	16	161	147	100	12	8	6
Mysore City	624	517	153	250	163	114	548	488	455	140	89	56
Mysore District	30	31	78	18	10	7	103	99	85	7	5	3
Chitaldrug District	169	134	128	20	11	8	159	144	128	9	6	5
Western Division	176	136	121	33	18	12	177	152	128	13	9	5
Hassan District	160	131	112	31	17	11	164	142	112	11	8	4
Kadur District	184	143	132	37	21	16	183	163	145	17	10	6
Shimoga District	189	136	121	34	17	11	186	164	132	14	10	5
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	464	416	404	232	183	138	499	497	441	187	140	107

VL—LITERACY BY CASTE.

Caste	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English					
	1901			1911			1901			1911		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Agarwal	79	86	1	79	83	1	4	7	—	8	8	—
Bachchan	113	90	96	96	173	90	136	97	30	91	173	—
Bachchan	17	36	8	14	37	8	4	8	—	8	8	—
Bachchan	87	86	8	14	96	—	4	7	—	8	8	—
Bachchan	408	707	923	417	907	119	1,906	2,908	179	678	1,886	49
Bachchan	92	179	11	—	—	—	80	84	4	—	—	—
Bachchan	74	187	—	—	—	—	86	84	—	—	—	—
Bachchan	19	86	8	18	84	1	13	83	—	80	80	—
Bachchan	11	83	8	8	17	1	17	81	—	80	80	—
Bachchan	17	81	8	86	80	8	4	7	—	8	8	—
Bachchan	177	808	68	168	807	80	808	806	84	191	808	16
Bachchan	44	86	1	87	81	8	18	80	—	8	4	—
Bachchan	81	40	1	18	80	1	6	13	—	3	4	—
Bachchan	808	803	11	86	177	8	86	83	1	11	83	1
Bachchan	4	7	1	8	8	—	8	4	—	—	1	—
Bachchan	100	177	18	79	111	76	229	911	7	86	186	1
Bachchan	46	87	4	83	83	18	18	83	—	86	18	—
Bachchan	181	809	78	87	187	7	47	81	8	78	43	—
Bachchan	180	111	13	183	846	7	17	76	8	10	80	—
Bachchan	84	43	8	81	86	8	18	81	1	18	83	—
Bachchan	18	80	1	78	80	7	79	89	—	8	8	—
Bachchan	888	646	87	878	841	86	868	803	9	116	881	—
Bachchan	86	74	8	83	86	8	18	81	—	7	18	—
Bachchan	8	18	1	6	8	—	8	4	—	1	1	—
Bachchan	118	786	43	118	179	86	81	180	4	86	117	1
Bachchan	196	818	64	196	196	46	116	814	8	71	196	7
Bachchan	188	108	80	118	191	86	187	187	7	86	108	8
Bachchan	843	813	173	873	888	186	904	1,877	807	808	1,887	846
Bachchan	8	8	—	8	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

VII—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS ACCORDING TO THE
RETURNS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Class of Institutions	1901		1911		1901		1901	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Institutions—Public and Private	10,808	211,868	4,373	166,136	4,118	178,888	2,838	186,136
(A) Public Institutions	9,888	197,867	3,888	153,134	3,880	168,173	1,711	78,868
(a) University Education—Colleges	8	1,888	10	680	8	847	7	800
(b) School Education—General	408	96,873	377	81,888	384	96,873	385	96,136
Secondary Schools for Boys	180	11,786	80	8,888	36	8,888	38	1,887
Primary Schools for Boys	8,808	78,888	1,887	68,071	1,804	68,136	1,300	68,888
Primary Schools for Girls	864	83,173	880	11,880	824	11,118	81	8,888
(c) School Education—Special	7	480	8	177	4	188	—	—
Training Schools for Masters	7	480	8	177	4	188	—	—
Training Schools for Mistresses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Schools	87	1,081	41	1,871	41	1,086	46	1,846
Industrial Schools	83	1,186	80	1,884	7	473	8	86
Commercial Schools	4	838	8	108	—	—	—	—
Engineering Schools	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kindergarten Schools	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—
Schools for deaf, dumb and blind boys	8	84	8	88	—	—	—	—
(B) Private Institutions	788	10,808	1,887	23,804	1,788	21,877	1,818	23,878
Advanced	—	—	—	—	18	88	66	1,888
Elementary	788	10,808	1,788	23,746	1,783	21,888	1,750	23,173

CHAPTER IX

LANGUAGE

This Chapter deals with the information regarding the mother-tongue of the General people recorded at the Census and tabulated in Imperial Table X. The following Subsidiary Tables have been appended to this Chapter —

- I Distribution of total population by language
- II Distribution by language of the population of each district
- III Comparison of caste and language tables

2 It has been stated in the previous Chapter that five languages have been treated as vernaculars of the State at this Census as at the previous Census. These are — Kannada, Hindustani, Telugu, Tamil and Marathi. The total population and the number of people who speak the several vernaculars expressed in thousands and their proportion per mille are as below —

Total population	5,979	
Kannada	4,257	or 712 per mille
Telugu	922	" 154 "
Tamil	262	" 44 "
Hindustani	331	" 56 "
Marathi	78	" 13 "

Distribu-
tion of the
popula-
tion by
language

These five languages include between them 5,850 thousand persons. The persons whose mother-tongue is not a vernacular of the State count 129 thousand. In other words out of every thousand persons of the population 979 speak vernaculars of the State and 21 speak some other language. Of these other languages the most widely spoken are, among Indian languages, Lambani with nearly 48 thousand, Tulu 35 thousand Konkani 12 thousand and Malayalam nearly six thousand, among European languages English with 14 thousand. Other languages, Indian and foreign, like Gujarati and Persian count about three and one thousand respectively and some of them very small numbers, as for example, Burmese 5 persons, or Armenian or Baluchi 2 each. The proportions per mille of the persons speaking the more important languages appear in Subsidiary Table I.

3 The proportions of the people per ten thousand persons in each district and city speaking each of the more important of these languages are presented in Subsidiary Table II. It will appear from that table that Chitaldrug District comes nearest the mean for the State and that all the other districts and all the cities show more or less large differences from the figures for the State due to the character of the population of each. The largest divergence is shown by the Civil and Military Station and the Kolar Gold Fields. The Kannada speaking population in the former is only 549 out of every ten thousand, and in the latter 750 as against the 7,120 which is the average for the State. The Tamil speaking population is 4,366 in each ten thousand in the former and 5,902 in the latter against the State average of 439. Other figures for these two cities may be studied in the subsidiary table. It may be observed that the proportion of the Telugu speaking population in Kolar Gold Fields though somewhat larger than the proportion for the State is however much less than that for the surrounding area of the Kolar District. The very small proportion of speakers of Kannada, the comparatively very large proportion of the speakers of Tamil in both these cities and the small proportion of speakers of Telugu in the Kolar Gold Fields as compared with the surrounding country are the result of the special character of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields area which have attracted particular classes of people for serving the needs of the large European population in the former and for work on the mines in the latter. Next in the extent of deviation from the average for the State are the two other cities, Bangalore and Mysore. The former has 3,359 and the latter 5,284 speakers of Kannada out of every ten thousand of population and of Tamil speakers 2,108 and 1,231. Of Telugu speakers Bangalore City has more than the State average and Mysore City less than the average mainly because Bangalore City is nearer the Telugu border of the State, having the two districts of Tumkur and Kolar contiguous.

Language
distribu-
tion by
locality

and Mysore City is farther away. Of the districts, Kolar shows a very small number of speakers of Kannada, Telugu occupying here the place that Kannada occupies in all the other districts. The other figures call for no remarks.

Classification of languages

4 Of the five vernaculars of the State, Kannada, Tamil and Telugu belong to the Dravidian family of languages and Hindustani and Marathi to the Indian branch of the Indo-European family. Of the other languages spoken by fairly large groups as mentioned above, Lambani is a tribal language placed by the Linguistic Survey under sub-branch of Sanskrit in the Indo-Aryan family of languages. Tulu and Malayalam are Dravidian languages and Konkani (the language of the immigrants from South Canara) is a dialect of Marathi and should go with that language. English mainly spoken by Europeans, migrant or domiciled (or their descendants) belongs to the Indo-European family. There are thus in the State (1) three Dravidian languages which are vernaculars and two other Dravidian languages spoken by fairly large numbers of the population (2) two languages of the Indian branch of Indo-European family of languages which are vernaculars and one dialect of one of them spoken by a large body of immigrants and another a tribal language placed in the same group and (3) one language of the European branch of the Indo-European family spoken by a fairly large section of the population largely immigrant and partly domiciled.

Vernaculars of the State.

5 (1) *Kannada*—Mysore is mainly the country of the Kannada language except on the north-east where it is largely Telugu and the bulk of the people all over the State (except in the Kolar Gold Fields area, the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and in Kolar District as already stated) speak Kannada. The proportions per ten thousand in each district and city can be seen in column 6 of Subsidiary Table II. The percentage of the Kannada speakers of each district to the total number of speakers in the State is as below—

Bangalore City	...	1	Mysore District	...	..	39
Bangalore District	...	12	Chitaldrug	...	..	10
Kolar Gold Fields	..		Hassan	...	..	12
Kolar District	...	4	Kadur	...	..	6
Tumkur	..	15	Shimoga	...	..	9
Mysore City	..	1	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	...	..

It may be noted that 98 per cent of the speakers are in the districts.

(2) *Telugu*—Telugu is spoken by small numbers all over the State and by a majority of people in Kolar District. The proportion per ten thousand of the population of each district of the speakers appears in column 6 of Subsidiary Table II. The proportion of the Telugu speakers of each district to the total number of speakers of Telugu in the State is as below—

Bangalore City	...	3	Tumkur District	..	..	11
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	...	2	Mysore	...	..	2
Kolar Gold Fields	..	2	Chitaldrug	...	..	11
Mysore City	..	1	Hassan	...	..	1
Bangalore District	..	17	Kadur	...	..	1
Kolar	...	47	Shimoga	...	..	2

The cities count 8 per cent of the speakers of this language.

(3) *Tamil*—The proportion of people speaking Tamil in every ten thousand of the population of each district or city is seen in column 6 of Subsidiary Table II. The proportion of the Tamil speakers in each unit to the total number of speakers in the State is as below—

1 Bangalore City	10	7 Tumkur District	..	1
2 Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	20	8 Mysore	...	6
3 Kolar Gold Fields	..	9 Chitaldrug	...	1
4 Mysore City	4	10 Hassan	...	4
5 Bangalore District	..	11 Kadur	...	2
6 Kolar District	12	12 Shimoga	...	2

It will be noticed that the cities have half the total number of persons speaking Tamil. In this respect Tamil differs from Kannada and Telugu. There are numbers of people speaking it all over the State but the cities have most of them and good numbers of them are immigrants from the province of Madras.

(4) *Hindustani*—Hindustani is the mother tongue of the majority of the Mussalman population of the State. Small numbers of Mussalmans in Chitaldrug

District speak Kannada and Telugu and the Labbari Muslims everywhere in the State speak Tamil, and very small numbers here and there Malayalam and Gujarati, yet it may be said that the language of the Muslims in the State is Hindustani. The proportion per ten thousand of the population of persons who speak Hindustani appears in column 3 of Subsidiary Table II. The proportion of speakers in each district to the total number of speakers in the State is as below —

1 Bangalore City	1	7 Tumkur District	11
2 Civil and Military Station Bangalore	8	8 Mysore	11
3 Kolar Gold Fields	2	9 Chitaldrug	8
4 Mysore City	5	10 Hassan	5
5 Bangalore District	16	11 Kadur	5
6 Kolar	15	12 Shimoga	10

5. *Marathi* — The proportion of Marathi speakers to the total population of each district or city appears in column 1 of Subsidiary Table II. The proportion of speakers in each district or city is as below —

1 Bangalore City	13	7 Tumkur District	9
2 Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5	8 Mysore	9
3 Kolar Gold Fields	1	9 Chitaldrug	7
4 Mysore City	6	10 Hassan	4
5 Bangalore District	14	11 Kadur	6
6 Kolar District	10	12 Shimoga	16

Twenty five per cent of the speakers of this language are in the Cities

6 Of the vernaculars of India beyond the State which are spoken by sections of the people here and there, mention has already been made of Lambani, Konkani, Malayalam and Tulu. Some more names appear in Subsidiary Table I under this head — Gujarati, Korachi, Korama or Marwari. All other languages are shown under a composite group "others." The languages here mentioned the numbers (in thousand) speaking these, and the parts of the State where they were mainly enumerated are shown below —

Vernacu-
lars of
India be-
yond the
State

Lambani	18	Bangalore District 4, Shimoga 18, Hassan 4 Chitaldrug 10, Kadur 6, and Tumkur 1
Konkani	12	Kadur 5, and Shimoga 6
Malayalam	6	Shimoga 1 Kadur 1 and Kolar Gold Fields 2
Tulu	15	Kadur 21 Shimoga 5, and Hassan 6
Gujarati	1	Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Kadur and Shimoga
Korama	1	Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug
Korachi	3	Tumkur Chitaldrug, and Shimoga
Marwari	3	Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Fields Civil and Military Station and Bangalore

Figures for the several districts in the case of the last four languages are not mentioned as they are very small

Lambani is the dialect of the Lambani tribe and as these persons are found in large numbers in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts (originally said to have come with the armies of the Mahrattas in their invasion of this part of the country in the 16th and 17th centuries) the language is found retained largely from the same districts. Konkani and Tulu are retained largely from Shimoga and Kadur Districts as large numbers of the coolies and other workers on the coffee estates and gardens in the districts are natives of the South Canara country and come to these districts periodically from there. The speakers of Malayalam who are found in these districts are similarly immigrants coming for work on the estates, the speakers of Malayalam are most numerous in the Kolar Gold Fields area forming part of the large immigrant population from the province of Madras which is attracted by the work on the gold mines. Gujarati and Marwari are the languages of the large class of very prosperous traders from the north, locally known comprehensively as the "Marwadis." They are found largely in the cities, the large returns for Kadur and Shimoga are due to the headquarter towns of the districts being included in the districts. Korama and Korachi are tribal languages spoken by groups of people of the same name.

The comprehensive group "others" referred to above is made up of Bengali spoken in all by 28 persons enumerated nearly all over the State, Burmese by 5 (all in cities), Coorgi 167 (mostly in Mysore and Hassan Districts and in the Civil

and Military Station Bangalore) Goanese 23 (18 in Bangalore City) Kacchi 54 (30 between Civil and Military Station and Mysore Cities) Memani 4 all in Mysore City Multani 0 all in cities Nagari 185 in Bangalore and Chitaldurg Districts and Kolar Gold Fields (City) Oriya 721 in Kadur Chitaldurg and Tumkur Districts Punjabi 481 mostly in Kolar Gold Fields and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore Pashto 20 " in Shimoga District) Patnuli 488 (417 in Mysore District and Bangalore City) Parsachi (which should have been called "Dardli" in the Table) 4 persons in Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station Rajputani 50 persons (47 in Hassan District) Sindhi 137 (133 in the cities) Tibetan 90 and all in Kadur District

7 Asiatic languages of countries beyond India spoken in the State are Arabic 145 and Persian 981 also Armenian Beluchi, Chinese, Japanese Singhalese spoken by very small numbers from 2 to 7 persons each.

Other
Asiatic
vernaculars

European
languages.

8. Foremost of European languages spoken in the State is of course English. Of 14 406 persons speaking European languages 14 194 are speakers of English and only 312 are speakers of other European languages. Of these languages, French, Italian and Portuguese are each spoken by more than 50 persons the others (which are spoken by 8 or less than 8 each) are Swedish, Irish, German, Danish. It may be added for comparison that as against the 14,194 persons returned as speakers of English the number of people of European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians according to Table XVI is 18,670 so that over five hundred persons in excess of the latter number have returned their mother tongue as English. It is difficult to say of what class of people this number is made up more than 250 of the excess is found in the figures for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. It is likely that the bulk of this difference is due to Indian Christians and other persons (not of European and Allied Races nor Anglo-Indians) who have adopted English as their mother tongue. It is noteworthy that at the last Census the number of persons whose mother tongue was English instead of being more as at this Census was smaller than the total number of persons of European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by as much as 170.

Dialects
and tribal
languages.

9 There are really no dialects in the State for the five main vernaculars, the differences between the forms of each prevailing in different places being too slight to make them dialects. Of tribal languages, Lambani, Korama and Korachas have been mentioned already. From Subsidiary Table III it appears that the majority of the Lambanis in the State speak their tribal language. Of the Koramas and Korachas however only about a seventh of the former and a fourth of the latter speak their tribal languages. An examination of the slips for these people shows that others speak Kannada, Tamil and Telugu. Information regarding the numbers that speak each of these languages has not been tabulated, but the majority of them seem to speak Kannada and a good number Tamil and a smaller number Telugu.

Comparison
with
the last
census.

10 Below are shown the figures (to the nearest thousand) of speakers of the main languages for the present and the 1911 Census.

	1911.	1921
Kannada	4,146	4,257
Tamil	341	302
Telugu	919	921
Hindustani	306	331
Marathi	78	78
English	13	14

The present
state
of Kan-
nada.

11 Kannada is by far the most prominent vernacular of the State. Telugu has large numbers only in a belt in the north-east and elsewhere is spoken by very small numbers as compared with Kannada. Kannada is the language of administration and of instruction in all schools of the Government Department of Education intended for the people in general. Its present condition is however anything but satisfactory. Attention was made in the report of 1911 in this connection of the habit among the English knowing people of doing their correspondence in English and of their preference of English books for reading as a rule, of the indifference of the people in general to literature and the poor quality of the literature that was generally produced. It may here be said that conditions have not tangibly changed for the better since. A larger public than in 1911 however knows reading and writing now and this may possibly result in the years to come in more activity in the literature of the language.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

I—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY LANGUAGES

Language	Total number of speakers	Proportion per mille of population	Where chiefly spoken
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station Bangalore—			
(A) (i) Vernaculars of the State	5,850,063	879	
Kannada	4,27,098	712	Bangalore Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts and Mysore City
Hindustani	1,30,939	55	Kolar and Shimoga Districts Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar (Gold Fields) Cities and Civil and Military Station
Marathi	78,836	13	
Tamil	267,422	44	Civil and Military Station and Kolar (Gold Fields) (City)
Telugu	921,468	154	Kolar and Bangalore Districts
(ii) Vernaculars of India foreign to the State	112,978	19	
Gujarati	2,986	1	Kadur and Shimoga Districts, Civil and Military Station and Bangalore City
Konkani	11,099	2	Kadur and Shimoga Districts
Korachi	2,813	1	
Korachi	784		
Lambadi (a gipsy language)	47,952	8	Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts
Malayalam	5,918	1	Kolar (Gold Fields) (City), Kadur and Shimoga Districts
Marwari	2,850		
Tulu	35,192	6	Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts
Others	2,526		
(B) Vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India	1,449		
Persian	992		Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur Districts
Others	457		
(C) European Languages	14,406	2	
English	14,191	2	Kolar (Gold Fields) (City) and Civil Military Station
Others	215		

II—DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE OF THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT

Number per 10,000 of population speaking										
District and Natural Division	Kannada	Hindustani	Murabi	Tamil	Telugu	Language of other languages	Tulu	English	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	7,150	545	121	630	1,961	30	80	25	35	
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	7,354	525	127	330	1,255	22	60	7	30	
Eastern Division	6,600	515	125	630	1,947	55	1	9	25	
Bangalore City	8,520	1,100	505	9,105	9,987	1	9	25	177	
Bangalore District	6,895	681	110	600	1,570	55	8	8	14	
Kolar Gold Fields (C.G.F.)	1,000	751	180	3,908	1,908	—	—	50%	221	
Kolar District	2,800	900	104	366	6,504	17	—	8	15	
Tumkur District	7,861	774	91	81	1,336	27	—	1	17	
Mysore City	3,951	1,218	200	1,331	956	—	25	20	26	
Mysore District	9,873	570	51	125	310	—	—	1	7	
Chikmagalur District	7,878	455	300	40	1,908	175	1	—	30	
Western Division	8,903	687	153	190	303	127	247	8	124	
Hassan District	9,020	305	80	172	215	20	97	5	23	
Kolar District	7,811	494	131	125	305	121	204	4	201	
Channarayana District	6,085	301	200	91	870	200	125	8	171	
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	640	2,117	219	4,300	1,676	—	—	645	150	

III—COMPARISON OF CASTE AND LANGUAGE TABLES.

Tribe	Strength of tribe (Table X(II))		Number speaking tribal language (Table X)
	1	2	
Kannada	—	8,600	8,523
Returned as Hindu Do Anasab	—	8,500 4,000	—
Total	—	8,600	—
Koraga	—	8,125	790
Returned as Hindu Do Anasab	—	8,125	—
Total	—	8,125	—
Lambani	—	60,200	47,362
Returned as Hindu Do Anasab	—	7,000 65,700	—
Total	—	62,700	—

CHAPTER X

INFIRMITIES.

As at previous censuses, four infirmities were recorded at the present Census **Introductory** viz, insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness, and corrosive leprosy. At the present Census, the scope of the enquiry in regard to deaf-mutism was not restricted to those who were afflicted from birth. In other respects there was no difference.

2 The instructions issued to the enumerators were that if any person was insane, or blind of both eyes or deaf and dumb or was suffering from corrosive leprosy, the name of the infirmity was to be entered in the schedule and that persons blind of one eye only or suffering from white leprosy were to be excluded. On account of the difficulties incidental to the nature of the enquiry itself the returns are neither complete nor trustworthy. The enumerators as a class did not possess the amount of knowledge or education necessary for distinguishing between insanity and other forms of mental derangement and between leprosy and diseases like tertiary syphilis, etc. which are liable to be confounded with the infirmities themselves. Apart from these mistakes due to faulty diagnosis liable to be made either by the enumerator or the householder wilful concealment is another fruitful source of error. This is particularly the case in regard to leprosy and insanity. Admission of their existence is avoided if possible. There is also a tendency not to recognise the true nature of the disease. Further, it is often hoped that the disease may be of a temporary nature and so long as a cure appears possible, the necessity to admit it for census purposes disappears. All these causes have a cumulative effect and the infirmity returns are the least satisfactory in the census enquiry. The reasons for conducting it are, as has been observed, that "in India there are few ordinary means of collecting statistics of any kind on these subjects and as the errors are to some extent constant, the statistics of distribution and variation are of some comparative interest."

3 The statistics relating to the several infirmities are contained in Imperial Tables XII and XIII. Table XII is divided into two parts and Part I shows the distribution of infirmities by age and Part II by districts. Forty-four persons were found to be afflicted with two infirmities and details regarding them are given in a separate statement after Part II. Such persons have been counted separately for each of the infirmities from which they were suffering, but for the total of the persons afflicted, they have been reckoned only once. In Table XIII the distribution of infirmities by selected castes and tribes is shown. The following Subsidiary Tables are appended at the end of the Chapter —

Reference to statistics

(1) Table I, showing the number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five censuses, for the State, divisions, districts and cities.

(ii) Table II showing the distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.

(iii) Table III showing the number of afflicted persons per 100,000 of each age-period and also the number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

4 The total number of afflicted persons of all kinds is 9,936 persons of whom

Infirmities generally

Infirmity	Proportion of the infirm to 100,000 of the living		
	Persons	Males	Females
Insanity	15	17	12
Deaf-mutism	60	70	50
Blindness	87	93	80
Leprosy	5	8	3

5,713 are males and 4,223 are females. Of these more than one half have been returned as blind, deaf-mutes exceed a third, and the remainder which is about one eighth of the afflicted population is distributed between the insane and lepers the former numbering

869 persons and the latter 314. The proportion of the afflicted to 100,000 of the population is given in the margin. Among males the number of the afflicted is greater

than among females in all infirmities. It is doubtful if this disparity is due to any immunity peculiar to females possibly cases of wilful concealment are greater in number among them. No useful results were obtained by a comparison of the relative variations of infirm by religions on account of the small numbers actually returned. For the same reason it has not been possible to discuss how migration physical or social causes influence the local distribution of all classes of infirm.

Statistics relating to deaf mutism blindness and insanity returned in England

Infirmity	Proportion of the infirm to 100,000 of the living.		
	Persons	Males	Females
<i>England & Wales.</i>			
Insanity	449	137	160
Deaf mutism	43	47	37
Blindness	73	76	70
<i>Baroda.</i>			
Insanity	45	51	39
Deaf mutism	28	34	21
Blindness	319	349	368
Leprosy	26	35	15

than here

5 It will be seen from the marginal statement that the number of infirm has varied widely from census to census. The largest number was returned in the Census of 1871 and in the following census it declined by more than 50 per cent. A rise of 35 per cent was recorded in 1891 which was followed by a fall of 20 per cent in 1901. In 1911 there was again an increase of about 50 per cent and the present Census shows a decrease of 25 per cent. The large decline in 1881 has been ascribed to the disastrous famine of 1876-1877 presumably because it must have told more heavily on infirm than on the normal population. No

explanation is given for the increase in 1891 or for the decrease in 1901 in the census reports for those years. In the Report for 1911 Census it is stated that there was no uniformity in the methods of abstraction in the Census of 1901 and that therefore it was necessary to take the figures of that census with some modification. The decrease since 1911 may be largely due to the influenza epidemic of 1918. To some extent the difference in the agency employed for copying the schedule entries on slips may account for it. In 1911 the infirmity slips were prepared by trained copyists and under close supervision in the Central Abstraction Office, but in 1921 they were prepared in 100 different offices in Census Charges. The risk of omissions in the latter case is undoubtedly greater and as an example may be mentioned the Leprosy Asylum in the Bangalore City slips for the inmates of which were not at all received.

INSANITY

6. The total number of insanes returned at the Census is 869 persons of whom 528 are males and 341 females. A little more than a fourth of the total (229) is found in the Bangalore City as the only Asylum for insanes in the State is located in that place. The figures for the remaining Cities are.—Kolar Gold Fields 6 Mysore City 17 Civil and Military Station, Bangalore 28. In the districts the largest number returned is 102 from the Kolar District. Chitaldrug District follows it very close with 100 afflicted persons. The rest, a little less than half of the total number of insanes, are distributed in the remaining districts the actual numbers ranging from 44 in the Kadur District to 92 in the Mysore District.

Comparison with previous censuses

Census	Number of infirm
1871	15,000
1881	7,000
1891	10,429
1901	8,084
1911	12,814
1921	9,730

Distribution.

The statement in the margin gives the proportion of insanes to 100,000 of the

District	Number of insanes per 100,000 of the population
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station Bangalore	16
Bangalore District including Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station Bangalore	32
Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields (City)	11
Tumkur District	5
Mysore District including Mysore City	8
Chitaldrug District	17
Hassan District	8
Kadur District	11
Chimnara District	17

total population in the several districts, the figures for the cities being included in the respective districts in which they are situated. The highest proportion is 32 for the Bangalore District, but if the figures for the Bangalore City are excluded the proportion is only ten. In the case of the Mysore District the proportion will be seven if the Mysore City figures are excluded and it is the lowest in the State.

Although the actual number returned from the Kadur District is very small the proportion is fairly high as the density of population there is the lowest in the State.

7 Five boys below the age of five were returned as insane and there were no afflicted girls of this age. 115 persons or about a seventh of the total afflicted population were between 5-15 years of age and more than half between 15-40 years. After 40 years the number declines steadily as the age advances. The highest proportion of afflicted to normal persons is among males in age 30-35 while among females it is in age 35-40. The proportion of females to 1,000 afflicted males is 652 for all ages. It is less in every age-group except 60 and over in which females preponderate.

Sex and age

8 Of the 869 afflicted persons 721 are Hindus, 83 Muslims, 14 Christians, 8 Jains and 10 Animists. The actual numbers returned among castes, tribes or races in order are—Vakkaliga 171, Lungayat 109, Brahman 51, Sheikh 50, Holeya 11, Kuraba (Hindu) and Indian Christians 34 each, Banajiga 32, and Madiga 31. There were no insanes among the Kunchitigas, Pujaris and Kurubas (Animist), no insane males among Lumbinis (Hindu) and Korachas (Animist) and no insane females among Gangas, Jogis, Komatis, Korichas (Hindu), Mudalis, Satanis, Mughals and Koranris (Animist).

Religion, caste, tribe and race

9 The statement in the margin gives the actual number of insanes returned

Variation

Census	Number of insanes			Number of females to 1,000 afflicted males
	Persons	Males	Females	
1871	2,980	1,516	1,431	928
1881	767	466	301	616
1891	1,049	628	161	731
1901	1,032	601	131	717
1911	1,331	761	570	716
1921	869	526	343	652

at all the censuses and also the proportion of females to 1,000 afflicted males. In 1921 these are the lowest if the Census of 1881 is excluded. The lower proportion of females at all the censuses indicates that the prevalence of insanity is less common among females.

When the proportion of the afflicted to the total population is compared by districts it is found that Bangalore District always heads the list except in 1871 when Kolar took its place. This is on account of the Lunatic Asylum being in the Bangalore City. The lowest proportion was returned by the Kadur District in 1871, 1901 and 1911, by Hassan District in 1881 and 1921 and by Tumkur District in 1891. The remaining districts occupy different intermediate positions. It is therefore clear that the incidence of the disease is not entirely dependent on locality.

10 There is only one asylum for lunatics in the State and it is in the Bangalore City. Vagrant lunatics whose detention is ordered by the Magistrate and also criminal lunatics are detained in it. Private patients are also admitted for which payment of fees is necessary. For the Bangalore District, the Asylum is the place of observation for supposed insanes, but in ignorance of the rules such persons are often brought to it from other parts of the State. The

The Lunatic Asylum

number in residence at the close of the year 1921 was 181 persons against 180 at the close of 1911

DEAF MUTISM

Distribu-
tion.

11 The number of deaf mutes in the State is 3 609 persons of whom 2,138 are males and 1 470 females. The largest number returned is 605 persons from the Mysore District followed by 590 persons in the Tumkur District. In the remaining districts the figures vary from 319 in the Kadar District to 472 in the Kolar District. The distribution of the afflicted is more uniform in the districts in the case of deaf mutism than in the case of other infirmities.

The statement in the margin gives the proportion of the afflicted to 100,000 of the total population. The highest ratio is 70 and is returned by the Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts. In the Mysore District the ratio is the least on account of its large population although the largest number was returned from that district.

District	Number aff- licted to 100,000 of the total po- pulation.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore	60
Bangalore District including City and Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore	33
Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields (City)	67
Tumkur District	67
Mysore District including City	30
Chitaldrug District	70
Hassan District	70
Kadar District	319
Chitaldrug District	67

Sex and
age.

12 The number of deaf mutes below the age of 5 is 107. More than half the number of deaf mutes are between the ages of 5 and 80. The proportion of deaf mutes to the population at various age-periods shows that it occurs very largely in the earlier ages of life. This is in accordance with the theory that the infirmity is congenital and that it does not generally occur in later life. The age distribution at the present Census does not differ very materially from those in previous censuses and the change in the instructions has not affected the figures. This also shows that the entries relate only to congenital cases. Those in the age-period 10-15 in one census represent the survivors of those in age-period 0-5 in the census immediately preceding but the number in the former is disproportionately larger than in the latter. This is apparently due to the reluctance in recognising the infirmity until the lapse of some more years places the matter beyond all doubt. Deaf mutism prevails to a greater extent among males than females, the ratio being 692 females, to 1 000 afflicted males.

Religion,
caste etc.

13 Out of 3 609 deaf mutes enumerated in the State as many as 3,389 are Hindus, 140 Mussalmans, 84 Christians, 12 Jains and 25 Animists. Among Hindus the castes returning large numbers are Vakkaliga 775 Lingayat 511 Holeya 337 Kuruba 221 Madiga 170 Brahman 109 Boda 148 and Vodia 100. Loinbanis (Hindu) have no deaf mutes and the number in other castes is less than 100. Among Mussalmans more than half (77) of the deaf mutes are among Sheikhhs, 80 among Sayyids and 96 among Pathans. There are no deaf mutes among Anglo-Indians and excepting 3 Europeans the rest of the Christian deaf mutes are Indians.

Variation.

14 The statement in the margin gives the actual number of deaf mutes re-

Census	Number of deaf mutes			Number of females to 1,000 afflicted males
	Persons	Males	Females	
1871	6 070	3,124	2,946	943
1881	2,610	1,426	1,184	830
1891	3 466	1,937	1,529	769
1901	3,065	1 735	1 330	761
1911	4,473	2,513	1,959	780
1921	3 609	2,133	1 476	692

turned at all the cen-
suses and also the
proportion of females
to 1 000 afflicted
males. There is a
slight decrease in the
number of deaf mutes
since the last Census.
The proportion in
1931 of females to
afflicted males is the
lowest since 1871

BLINDNESS

15 Of all the infirmities recorded at the census, mistakes are likely to occur least in the case of blindness for there is nothing to be ashamed of in being afflicted with it and the reasons for concealment do not operate with the same force as in the case of other infirmities. The statistics may therefore be considered as fairly reliable.

16 The number of blind persons returned in the whole State is 5,188 of whom 2,849 are males and 2,339 females. The largest number of blind was from the Mysore District, *viz.* 1,086 persons and the smallest number 211 from the Kadur District.

Distribution

The table in the margin shows the proportion of blind persons to 100,000 of

District	Number afflicted to 100,000 persons
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	87
Bangalore District including City and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	81
Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields (dive)	100
Tumkur District	91
Mysore District including City	82
Chitaldrug District	109
Haverai District	81
Kadur District	71
Shimoga District	19

the total population for the State and for the several districts. The highest proportion is in the Chitaldrug District, next in order are Kolar and Tumkur. These three districts have between them the hottest and driest parts of the State. The Malnad portions of the State, *viz.*, Shimoga and Kadur Districts have the lowest proportion. This is in accordance with the

theory that the infirmity prevails to a greater extent in localities with a maximum of heat and glare.

17 It is well known that blindness is a disease of old age and the statistics confirm it. Of the total blind population 2,466 persons or 46 per cent are 40 years and over while 1,381 or 27 per cent have passed their sixtieth birthday. The proportion of the blind when compared with the population of corresponding age periods varies, but little up to the age of 15 when there is a sharp rise which increases very considerably as the age advances. Congenital blindness is not common as only 14 infants below 1 year were found afflicted and the number of blind children below five years of age is 178. The proportion of females to 1,000 afflicted males of all ages is 821 and in every age group there are generally less females afflicted than males.

Sex and age

18 Of the 5,188 blind persons 4,878 are Hindus, 212 Mussalmans, 56 Christians, 13 Jains, 23 Animists and 1 Parsi. As in the case of other infirmities the Vokkaligas returned the largest number of blind, *viz.* 1,170. Other Hindu communities returning large numbers are, in order, Lingayat 809, Holeya 193, Kuruba 109, Beda 269, Madiga 220, among the afflicted Mussalmans 123 are Sherikhs, 34 Saiyids and 30 Pathans. Excepting one European the remaining 55 Christian blind are all Indians.

Religion, castes, etc

19 The table in the margin gives the number of the blind in all the censuses

Variation

Census	Number of blind			Number of females to 1,000 afflicted males
	Persons	Males	Females	
1871	7,933	3,923	4,010	1,022
1881	3,926	1,866	2,060	1,101
1891	5,250	2,673	2,577	964
1901	4,049	2,216	1,833	827
1911	5,749	3,055	2,694	882
1921	5,188	2,849	2,339	821

and the proportion of females to 1,000 males afflicted. There is a slight decrease since 1911 in the actual number of the afflicted persons though the lowest number was recorded in the Census of 1901 after the famine of 1876-7. It may be noted that in that census among the afflicted, females exceeded males as they

also did to a small extent in the total population. An examination by districts shows that blindness has prevailed to the greatest extent more often in the

Chitaldrug District than in others and so also the Kolar District has taken the second place. It is prevalent least in the Kadar District in four out of the six censuses and in the remaining two censuses Mysore and Shimoga Districts returned the lowest proportion to the population.

Cataract operations

Decade	Cataract operations	The facilities for relief of those suffering from eye diseases have been increased in the decade by the opening of the Vinto Ophthalmic Hospital which is equipped on modern lines. The number of successful operations for cataract performed in this and other hospitals and dispensaries of the State is shown in the margin.
1891 1901	72	
1901 1901	515	
1901 1911	3,004	
1911 1921	6,577	

LEPROSY

Distribution

21 The total number of lepers shown in the Imperial Infirmary Tables is 814 persons of whom 239 are males and 575 females. These are exclusive of 25 lepers, 13 males and 12 females, who on 1st March 1921 were in the Leper Asylum at Bangalore City. As already mentioned, the slips relating to the inmates of this institution were not received and as the omission was discovered after the tables had been finally printed it was not possible to incorporate the figures into the tables. The statistics relating to lepers in the subsidiary tables and in the following paragraphs are based on the tables as they stand.

As in all the previous censuses, the largest number of lepers has been returned from the Bangalore District viz., 100 persons. This does not include the 8 lepers of the Bangalore City shown in the tables or the 8 afflicted persons of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. So that, including these figures, the district accounts for more than a third of the total afflicted. The Kolar District and the Kolar Gold Fields have 90 and 7 persons, respectively. No lepers were returned from the Mysore City. The rest numbering only 106 are distributed in the districts, the figures varying from 6 in the Kadar District to 26 in the Mysore District.

Of the 100 lepers of the Bangalore District 67 were from the following taluka — Hoskote 25 Devanahalli 14 Doddballapur 16 and Anekal 13. In the Kolar District, Malur and Kolar talukas returned 14 each, Sidlaghatta 10 and Mulbagal 8 making a total of 46 out of 90 in the district. The incidence of the infirmity is discussed below.

The table in the margin gives the proportion of lepers to 100,000 of the total population. The highest proportion is 12 and is to be found in the Kolar District while Bangalore District takes the second place with 11. In all other districts the proportion is very low.

District	Number afflicted to 100,000 of the population.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore	8
Bangalore District including City and Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore	11
Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields (Civ.)	12
Tumkur District	2
Mysore District (no lepers in Mysore City)	2
Chitaldrug District	2
Uttara District	2
Kadar District	2
Shimoga District	2

Sex and age

22 Two boys below 5 years and ten persons (8 males and 7 females) between the ages of 5-15, were returned as afflicted. In the remaining age periods, the actual number of lepers is distributed more or less uniformly. As compared with the population in various age-periods the highest proportion of lepers is in age-period 00 and over. As between the sexes the proportion of females to afflicted males is very low viz., 253 per mille.

Religion caste, etc.

23 Out of 814 lepers 299 are Hindus, 19 Mussalmans and only one leper in each of the remaining three main religions of Christian Jain and Animist. Among Hindus, the communities returning large numbers, in order are Vakkaliga 67 Holeya 46 Lingayat 43 Madiga 83 Beda 25 Kuruba 15 and Brahman 10. In many communities the number is less than 10. Several castes did not return lepers.

24 The table in the margin shows the actual numbers of lepers returned at all the censuses and the proportion of females to 1,000 afflicted males. The number of lepers is the lowest on record so also is the proportion of females to males afflicted.

Census	Number of lepers			Proportion of females to 1,000 afflicted males
	Persons	Males	Females	
1871	1,497	912	585	641
1881	533	340	193	568
1891	814	544	270	496
1901	672	463	209	451
1911	767	528	239	453
1921	314	232	82	353

In 1911 a large number of lepers was returned from some taluks of the Bangalore and the Kolar Districts. In 1921, excepting Bangalore and Chintamani all those taluks and also the taluks of Doddballapur, Anekal and Srinivasapur have returned comparatively large numbers of these infirms. Statistics for 1911 of the last mentioned three taluks are not available. The table in the margin shows the actual numbers and the proportion of the afflicted for the other taluks in the two censuses. The prevalence of leprosy to a greater extent in these taluks than in other parts of the State appears to be due to conditions peculiar to the locality.

Taluk	Lepers			
	Actual number in		Proportion to 100,000 living	
	1921	1911	1921	1911
Bangalore	19	30	11	30
Anekal	12		20	
Hoskote	25	45	33	59
Devanballi	14	39	23	62
Doddballapur	16		21	
Kolar	14	29	16	36
Sidlaghatta	10	26	15	37
Chintamani	9	21	14	34
Srinivasapur	20		32	

all the censuses and the proportion of females to 1,000 afflicted males. The number of lepers is the lowest on record so also is the proportion of females to males afflicted.

the other taluks in the two censuses. The prevalence of leprosy to a greater extent in these taluks than in other parts of the State appears to be due to conditions peculiar to the locality.

25 There is only one asylum for lepers in the State and it is located in the Bangalore City. There are no restrictions regarding the admission of patients for treatment. The number in residence on 31st December 1921 was 23 against 25 on 31st December 1911.

The Leper Asylum

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

I.—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH OF THE LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

District and Natural Division	Decade									
	Male					Female				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	17	26	21	23	22	13	19	26	19	24
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	17	26	23	26	Not available	12	26	16	19	Not available
Eastern Division	13	19	23	26	13	21	17	26	26	26
Bangalore City	25	20	11	11	20	17	17	20	20	20
Bangalore District	11	21	21	21	20	9	24	11	23	20
Kolar Gold Field (City)	3	11	4	4	7	7	11	11	11	7
Kolar District	13	26	20	21	14	11	20	17	17	20
Tumkur District	27	19	26	26	13	11	20	20	20	20
Mysore City	27	19	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Mysore District	21	26	21	21	13	11	20	20	20	21
Chitaldrug District	21	26	21	21	13	11	20	20	20	21
Western Division	13	19	22	23	13	19	18	13	13	13
Hassan District	9	13	7	13	10	7	13	9	13	7
Kolar District	11	13	9	17	14	13	13	4	17	11
Bhadracharya District	18	26	26	1	27	11	23	21	20	21
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	23	19	11	20	Not available	19	14	13	8	Not available

District and Natural Division	Decade									
	Male					Female				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	79	86	81	73	63	26	26	26	26	26
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	79	87	82	73	Not available	26	26	26	26	Not available
Eastern Division	66	86	84	81	66	26	26	26	26	26
Bangalore City	21	23	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Bangalore District	27	26	27	27	26	27	27	27	27	27
Kolar Gold Field (City)	27	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26
Kolar District	73	80	63	67	26	26	26	26	26	26
Tumkur District	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Mysore City	71	84	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Mysore District	61	91	66	66	26	26	26	26	26	26
Chitaldrug District	79	91	70	67	64	61	61	61	61	61
Western Division	73	81	86	71	76	66	77	67	66	64
Hassan District	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Kolar District	21	23	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Bhadracharya District	23	23	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	27	27	26	26	Not available	26	26	26	26	Not available

Note.—The increased proportion for Bangalore City after deducting the number of inmates here outside Bangalore District and enumerated in the Asylum of the Bangalore City are for 1921 (vide columns 6 and 7) 1931 and 1941 respectively. The uncorrected proportional figures are marked with asterisks.

TABLE I—*concl'd*

District and Natural Division	Blind									
	Male					Female				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	93	104	79	103	89	80	94	67	105	98
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station Bangalore	94	105	80	109	Not avail able	80	95	67	106	Not avail able
Eastern Division	100	115	88	120	Do	82	99	74	117	Do
Bangalore City	55	70	61	121	101	62	10	33	119	101
Bangalore District	92	113	81			86	101	78		
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	78	18	27			52	34	13		
Kolar District	119	135	110	143	121	89	101	81	111	128
Tumkur District	108	107	84	110	87	77	97	77	123	185
Mysore City	103	125	79	117	72	45	77	68	103	63
Mysore District	86	119	88			78	107	78		
Chitaldrug District	123	111	82	106	118	95	93	56	108	145
Western Division	75	76	59	80	76	73	82	49	78	84
Hassan District	90	77	65	105	83	80	89	57	95	72
Kadur District	58	76	50	55	59	70	84	46	69	101
Shimoga District	70	76	68	71	81	68	74	42	65	87
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	63	33	42	58	Not avail able	78	37	49	54	Not avail able
Lepers										
District and Natural Division	Male					Female				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	8	18	17	22	16	3	8	8	11	9
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station Bangalore	7	18	16	22	Not avail able	3	8	8	11	Not avail able
Eastern Division	9	21	20	26	Do	3	9	9	12	Do
Bangalore City	5	23	42	47	38		19	33	21	15
Bangalore District	20	36	35			5	12	13		
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	13	4				2	5			
Kolar District	19	35	37	44	22	7	13	16	18	12
Tumkur District	3	8	9	7	6	1	8	4	8	6
Mysore City		11	9	17	18		3	6	8	12
Mysore District	2	15	12			1	5	6		
Chitaldrug District	6	16	4	16	5	3	6	4	5	5
Western Division	3	10	8	13	12	2	7	4	7	6
Hassan District	3	5	8	10	16	2	5	5	8	6
Kadur District	2	11	8	8	11	1	7	1	2	3
Shimoga District	4	18	11	10	9	3	8	6	11	7
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	10	14	29	16	Not avail able	3	8	4	8	Not avail able

II—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age	Insane									
	Male					Female				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	10,800	10,000	10,800	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,800	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-4	86	85	80	143	64	...	180	256	196	23
5-14	804	877	273	677	897	889	291	667	829	898
15-19	954	1,112	648	647	774	1,127	1,222	1,814	824	797
20-24	913	929	938	740	720	816	1,240	740	720	1,000
25-29	1,180	1,076	649	981	...	1,292	1,526	926	894	...
30-34	1,223	914	1,261	1,776	...	1,364	872	736	864	...
35-39	1,322	1,006	1,261	1,846	...	1,726	976	1,246	1,246	...
40-44	1,362	996	1,214	1,200	...	1,281	737	986	923	...
45-49	926	1,084	1,214	1,226	...	866	947	1,114	1,296	...
50-54	604	746	626	641	1,717	612	644	686	623	803
55-59	472	636	614	627	...	641	856	676	626	...
60-64	562	674	604	612	741	586	946	806	826	867
65 and over	902	802	679	641	623	886	867	880	864	854

Age	Deaf-mutes									
	Male					Female				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
All ages	10,800	10,000	10,000	10,800	10,000	10,800	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-4	942	947	823	446	976	886	867	864	842	879
5-14	1,064	1,066	1,121	1,416	1,421	1,212	1,460	1,271	1,261	1,612
15-19	1,064	1,771	2,114	823	1,736	1,736	1,736	2,020	1,072	1,731
20-24	1,023	1,869	1,976	1,842	1,021	1,236	1,866	1,061	820	1,167
25-29	1,777	1,874	916	1,022	...	1,056	1,136	854	...	...
30-34	1,023	1,067	823	800	...	854	862	867	844	...
35-39	729	642	726	723	1,367	674	902	762	866	1,061
40-44	681	677	676	676	...	674	861	762	866	...
45-49	626	673	646	606	...	624	646	623	736	...
50-54	314	823	811	472	864	626	626	620	866	...
55-59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60-64	466	626	626	606	...	467	626	626	606	...
65-69	861	142	96	624	...	146	146	174	...	...
70 and over	921	876	736	1,141	606	867	127	866	1,364	726

Note.—Figures under age not stated for 1921 have been included in 60 and over.

TABLE II.—*concl'd*

Age	Blind									
	Male					Female				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
All ages	10 000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	295	262	442	521	295	402	390	366	869	199
5-10	823	707	1,151	670	623	684	642	911	567	578
10-15	891	907	1 133	602	811	762	857	993	555	689
15-20	653	933	663	595	606	650	790	666	516	673
20-25	639	831	582	561	1,527	762	720	556	643	1,374
25-30	790	730	623	658		658	546	573	524	
30-35	793	609	722	673	1,334	543	546	622	601	1,306
35-40	618	494	496	602		500	468	485	536	
40-45	540	684	686	700	1,101	569	746	791	833	1,456
45-50	483	614	510	629		402	494	502	574	
50-55	663	700	650	803	1,125	787	839	720	795	1,466
55-60	362	744	325	531		381	360	415	643	
60 and over	2,450	2,265	2,017	2,447	2,246	2,920	2,602	2,400	2,934	2,879

Age	Lepers									
	Male					Female				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
All ages	10,000	10,000	10 000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	86	76	86	73	206	244	167	191	296	103
5-10	129	76	43	129						
10-15	86	246	173	331	353	610	293	144	393	811
15-20		417	194	515	583	483	502	478	530	622
20-25	491	625	389	178	1,412	610	670	626	408	1,658
25-30	733	682	518	825		733	711	478	852	
30-35	1 078	614	821	717	1,097	483	962	1,053	1,145	2,228
35-40	948	833	972	1,258		1,097	502	1,053	816	
40-45	1,078	1,307	1,015	1,305	2,353	851	1,339	857	1,970	1,917
45-50	1,121	1,250	1,404	1,011		1,097	921	1,053	1,111	
50-55	991	1,382	1,577	1,140	1,647	1,341	1,172	1,675	889	1,399
55-60	540	739	1 015	809		503	670	670	778	
60 and over	2,759	1,723	1,793	1,599	1,147	2,195	2,092	1,722	1,111	1,710

NOTE.—Figures under "age not stated" for 1891 have been included in "60 and over"

III—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE-PERIOD AND NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES

Age	Number afflicted per 100,000								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males			
	Insane		Deaf mute		Blind		Lepers		Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Lepers
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
All ages	17	12	70	50	93	80	8	3	652	692	821	353
0-5	1		16	14	24	25	1			1,019	1,110	
5-10	4	3	55	42	57	39	1		750	789	678	667
10-15	18	11	84	70	67	51		1	818	770	701	
15-20	19	12	84	76	78	65	1	2	583	522	817	2,000
20-25	24	16	101	56	78	63	4	2	731	618	967	500
25-30	26	17	82	51	86	60	7	2	632	617	694	353
30-35	42	18	68	56	92	55	10	2	402	777	652	160
35-40	28	23	70	42	83	77	11	6	625	454	655	409
40-45	18	17	80	39	87	82	14	4	875	457	884	250
45-50	30	21	66	61	115	93	21	9	583	925	676	346
50-55	18	16	76	51	139	136	17	8	880	670	974	476
55-60	22	18	89	13	152	162	19	4	687	383	884	154
60 and over	7	11	95	70	361	372	33	10	1,429	696	970	281

CHAPTER XI

CASTE, TRIBE RACE OR NATIONALITY

Reference
to statis-
tics.

This Chapter is based on Imperial Table XIII in which information regarding the caste, tribe or nationality of a large proportion of the persons enumerated at the Census has been recorded. Caste appears also in four other Imperial Tables, namely Table I A in which literacy figures have been presented by caste, Table AIIA showing figures for infirmities by castes, Table XIV showing figures of civil condition by the same castes and Table XXI showing occupations similarly. For presentation in these tables thirty four castes have been selected as forming an appreciable section of the population thirty two selected from those presented in Table XIII for the State for the 1911 Census as having not less than 1 per mille of the then population and two others (on the request for separate presentation made by the communities concerned at the Census) as it was found at the close of the counting that their numbers came up to the same limit on the population according to this Census. These two communities now shown for the first time are Kunchitigas who in 1911 were taken as part of the Vakkaliga caste and Devangas who were taken as part of the Neyyi caste.

Return of
caste
names.

2. Information regarding caste, tribe or race was recorded in the Census in columns 8 (a) and (b) of the census schedule. The first sub-column was for noting the caste, tribe or race of Hindus, Muslims and Christians and the second sub-column for entering the sub-caste in the case of Hindus and Jains only. The provision of a second sub-column and the instruction regarding entries in it were made necessary by an attitude which it is usual for some people to take in returning their caste at each census. There has been a tendency of recent years—possibly there has always been such a tendency only it may not have been so pronounced as not having been given so much prominence—for various castes to claim for themselves some new caste name which they prefer to the name they have had so far. It was thought that if both the caste name and the sub-caste name were recorded it would in such cases be possible when the first was not quite clear to get some indication as to the old group name by looking at the second. Instructions were also given in the case of four castes the members of which it was understood, wished to return themselves as some kind of Brahmans, that they should be allowed to return themselves by such names as they liked, the ordinary caste or sub-caste being entered in brackets in sub-column 8 (a) or (b).

Petitions
regarding
caste
names.

3. On the subject of the caste-return there were several petitions to the Census Department at this as at previous censuses. The following give an idea of what they were like —

(1) Groups of people previously included under "Satani" wished to be shown as "Venkatapur Brahmans", "Vishnudevija Brahmans" and "Prapanna Vaishnava Brahmans".

(2) Some persons of the Nayinda caste wished that their community should be returned as "Nayanaja Kshatriyas".

(3) Certain Kunchitigas in Bangalore and Mysore wished that their community should be shown separately from Vakkaligas.

(4) The Devanga Dharma Prasarak Samaj of Hubli requested that their community should be shown separately from Neyyi.

(5) Certain representatives of the community now known as "Panchala" and the "Viswa Karma Samaj" Mysore, wished to have their caste shown as "Viswa Brahmans".

(6) A community in Nagamangala Taluk so far known as "Tirukuladavaru" wished to be known as "Kanikanna".

the effect of confusing two distinct groups some other name free from this defect should be suggested it would be much easier to deal with a request of this sort in a census. Indeed as was observed in the Census Report of India for 1911 any new name may be "recognised" if its adoption causes no risk of confusion, i.e. if it is not already in use as the designation of some other body and is not a mere class name such as *Kshattriya* or *Vaiya* and it cannot be recognised if such recognition would "obliterate distinctions which actually exist."

Accuracy
and utility
of caste
returns

5 It is unfortunate from the census point of view that any section of the people should have this feeling in regard to any item of information of which a return has to be made and it is hard to say what errors exactly arise in the return as a result of this feeling. In most cases however people though they may desire a better name for their caste are proud enough of belonging to the caste to which they do belong and show anxiety that whether with the new name or the old they should be shown in the caste of which they are members. In most cases also in the country the enumerator is aware to what caste the enumerated belongs and notes the caste correctly. The return at present is therefore sufficiently correct for all purposes of comparison with previous censuses. One however wonders what would happen if as is done in more advanced countries, and was naively suggested by one of such groups in the State at the present Census, schedules were given to house-holders for filling up and handing over instead of the enumerator going round and noting the information himself. Classification by caste is not even now very easy but to evolve order out of the tangle of fancy names that are then likely to crop up would be a mighty task. Why then it might be asked and it has been asked should we have this return made at each census? Why not abolish it? And it seems to have been suggested to the Government of India that it is anomalous that a Christian Government should perpetuate caste differences. It is true of course that the recording of caste by Government in the course of the census has somewhat the look of Government supporting the institution as it exists at present and of perpetuating inequality of social status among the people. But the fact is otherwise. The census does no such thing as fixing the order of merit of the various castes. The names are arranged alphabetically. The record is not made as the Government would have it but as the people themselves would have it. Each man's caste is as he returns it according to his honest belief and the information is required not for settling social precedence but for facilitating the study by those interested in the life of society of the conditions prevailing among various groups of the people and their effect on them. It might seem unkind as it were to force the Hindus to say he is one but the fact is, that to force people to see what state that community is in how untouched by knowledge how very much in need of help, there is no more potent means than describing its condition in figures. Not to record the caste may on the face of it seem desirable, but for many purposes of social stock taking the census figures would immediately become useless. To say that the Hindu population has 74 persons literate out of every thousand may satisfy the very general reader but the worker among the depressed classes will find more help if he is given the detail for those castes. The point is so clear that it does not seem necessary to labour it any further. The interest of each community so far from being to obscure its identity seems therefore to be to make that identity clear so that the data for the study may be as reliable as possible and the conclusions of use for future progress. Whether caste is a good institution is a question not yet out of the region of controversy and whether it is more alive than dead or more dead than alive it is certainly not yet so inactive a principle in the life of the people as to be altogether ignored. In journeying by trains, in the bustle of city life, in reformed and progressive circles it may seem nearly extinct but it is still there an institution forming the people into groups for the purposes of daily life which though at times provoking bitterness that does not seem native to it has on the whole certain conveniences and till the mass of the people outgrows it a very real demological interest attaches to it and it is worth the while alike of the Government and of the people to gather material for the study of its effects on the growth of society.

Variation
since 1911.

6 Two Subdiary Tables have been attached to this Chapter one grouping the castes according to their traditional occupation the other showing variation in the population of the various castes since 1871. The occupations of the various castes are studied in the Chapter on Occupations (Chapter XII) and there is no need

to dilate here on the subject Of the variations in the populations appearing in the other subsidiary table the following may be noticed —

	1911	1921
<i>Hindu—</i>	11,564	15,016
Darzi	35,758	88,776
Idiga	9,813	3,116
Komati	308,083	281,227
Madiga	7,782	17,810
Nagarta		
<i>Auntist—</i>	14,579	4,422
Koracha		

(i) The rather large difference between the figures for Darzi seems to be due to the inclusion of the name Bhavasar under the caste Darzi at the present Census. At the last Census, Bhavasar was in all likelihood not so included, for in the original list of castes of that Census it is not found included under Darzi, but appears in the revised list.

(ii) Komatis in our tables have always been kept apart from Vaisya, but the distinction is not popularly understood and persons of the two castes may be found calling themselves by either name indifferently and many an enumerator would be unaware of the distinction between the two. Hence the Komati figures by themselves or the Vaisya figures by themselves are likely to show large differences. If the figures for the two castes are taken together the growth will be found to have been nearly normal.

(iii) Madiga is one of the two depressed classes. The members of these communities have of late called themselves "Adidravidas" etc., or are shown as Panchamas, and when such entries are found on a slip it is not possible to state to which of the two castes the slip pertains. A large number of slips this time had such entries and in the absence of any means of distinguishing the two communities they were all put under Holey. This is apparently the cause of the decrease under "Madiga" balanced no doubt by an increase to correspond under "Holey" which however cannot be distinguished from the normal increase. The total for the two castes is still less than the total for last Census and for this the reason is not apparent.

(iv) The increase under Idiga is very large, but is only apparent. It is due to the inclusion of the caste called Halepaika of the Shimoga Malnad under Vakkaliga in the 1911 Census and under Idiga at this one. The matter is not free from doubt as the "Halepaikas" are included under both "Idiga" and "Vakkaliga" in the caste glossary of the 1901 Census Report. On account of this difference in classification nearly 50 thousand persons have been added to Idiga from Vakkaliga this time. If the figure is corrected for this the increase is not very large. It may be noticed that there is a large decrease under Vakkaliga in the Shimoga District due to this cause.

(v) The variation under Nagarta and Koracha is not understood.

It must be added that in comparing the figures for 1911 and for 1921 for the castes Vakkaliga and Neygi it is necessary to remember the fact already mentioned that at this Census a section of what in 1911 was taken as Vakkaliga has been taken as Kunchitiga and that a section of what was taken as Neygi has now been taken as Devanga and shown separately. For purposes of comparison the Vakkaliga and Kunchitiga figures for 1921 should be taken together, so also Neygi and Devanga.

7 The thirty four castes shown in our tables form altogether 98.76 per cent of the Hindu population. They may be grouped as below according to their population —

- (1) Seven of them have each more than two hundred thousand persons these are, in order, Vakkaliga with nearly 1½ hundred thousand (or 23.6 per cent), Ingayat with nearly 7½ hundred thousand (or 13.3 per cent), Holey with nearly 6½ hundred thousand (or 11.9 per cent), Kuruba with nearly 4 hundred thousand (or 7.3 per cent), Madiga with a little more than 2½ hundred thousand (5.1 per cent), Beda with a little under the same limit (4.9 per cent) and Brahman with nearly 2½ hundred thousand (3.9 per cent).

Groups of castes according to numbers returned.

- (ii) Six have between one and two hundred thousand Besta (20 per cent) Golla (28 per cent) Vodda (28 per cent) Banajiga (28 per cent), Panchala (21 per cent) and Uppara (108 per cent) of the total Hindu population
- (iii) The five castes Agnara, Idiga, Tigala, Neygi and Mahratta have between 50 and 100 thousand.
- (iv) Eight, viz Kumbara, Nayinda, Ganiga, Devanga, Valsva, Kshattriya, Mudali and Satani have between 20 and 50 thousand
- (v) Four viz Nagarta, Darzi Jogi and Kunchitiga count each between 10 and 20 thousand.
- (vi) The other four viz., Lambani, Meda, Koracha and Komati have less than ten thousand each

Urban and rural castes.

8 Of the first seven the Vakkaliga, Lingayat, Kuruba, Beda and Madiga castes are mainly rural the Holeya is equally rural except that somewhat large numbers live in the Kolar Gold Fields (City) area and in the Civil and Military Station Bangalore and the Brahman is more largely urban than the others, nearly a fifth of the population living in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. All the six castes of the second group are mainly rural. So too all the five of the third group except that of the Neygi about a seventh of which is in Bangalore City and of the Mahrattas of whom also a seventh nearly in the Cities. So also the castes of the fourth group excepting the Kshattriya of whom nearly a fourth and the Mudali of whom nearly three quarters of the total number are in the Cities. Of the four castes of the fifth group the Darzi caste has about a third of its numbers in the cities the others are mainly rural. Of the castes in the last group more than a third of the Komati caste is in the Civil and Military Station, the others are mainly rural. It may be observed that the occupation of the castes of which an appreciable part is in the cities will be found to be of an urban character.

Distribution of castes by districts.

9 A word may be said of the distribution of the castes over the several districts. Beda and Neygi are found in small numbers and Besta and Uppara very largely in Mysore District. Ganiga and Kumbara are found in small numbers in Chitaldrug District. Golla is found largely in Kolar Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, Madiga largely in Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts, Holeya in comparatively small numbers in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and Jogi largely in Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The Lingayat is found in comparatively small numbers in Kolar District. There are nearly no Kunchitigas returned from this District. Lambani and Nagarta have been returned mainly from Shimoga District. Mahrattas are found largely in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts. Nayindas are found largely in Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts and Tigala mainly in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts. Satanis are found only in small numbers in Chitaldrug and Kolar and Valsvas are proportionately few in Mysore District. The Vodda is found largely in Bangalore, Shimoga, Kolar and Chitaldrug. The other castes are fairly evenly distributed over the State.

Caste composition of cities and districts.

10 The following features of the caste composition of the several cities and districts may be of interest to the general reader. In Bangalore and Mysore Cities the population of the Brahman caste is larger than that of any other Hindu caste. In the Kolar Gold Fields the Holeya population is a very large part of the total. In the Civil and Military Station Bangalore, also it is larger than that of any other caste.

The populations of the districts are largely composed as below. The castes are mentioned in order of numerical strength—

Bangalore District.	Vakkaliga, Holeya, Madiga.
Kolar do	Vakkaliga, Holeya, Beda and Madiga.
Tumkur do	Vakkaliga, Lingayat, Madiga, Beda, Golla, Kuruba.
Mysore do	Vakkaliga, Holeya, Lingayat, Kuruba, Besta, and Uppara.
Chitaldrug do	Lingayat, Beda mainly and the Golla and Vakkaliga in somewhat smaller proportions.
Hassan do	Vakkaliga, Holeya, Lingayat.
Kadur do	Lingayat, and Holeya mainly and Vakkaliga in smaller proportion.
Shimoga do	Lingayat very much over any other single caste.

Musallman tribes.

11 Of the 840 thousand Musallmans in the State more than a half are Sheikhs, less than a fifth are Sayids, about a seventh are Pathans, Pinjars, Mughals

and Labbais count each less than ten thousand and all other groups about 27 thousand. The proportions are similar to those of the last Census.

12 Of the total Christian population of a little over 71 thousand, nearly 6,900 are persons of European and Allied Races, a little less than 6,800 are Anglo-Indians and 57.5 thousand are Indian Christians. In 1911 the total Christian population was about sixty thousand and of this 7,400 were returned as Europeans or of Allied Races, 5,800 as Anglo-Indians and over 46 thousand as Indian Christians. Of European and Allied Races therefore there are about 600 persons less than in 1911. It is interesting to note that while the number returned as of European and Allied Races is about 6,900, the number of persons in Table XI returned as born in Europe, America, Africa and Australasia is about 4,200. That is there are nearly 2,700 born most probably in India and returned as of European and Allied Races. As a separate head has been provided for Anglo-Indians, this figure, if correct, should represent mostly the numbers of European families settled in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. There is no other place where any large number of such persons can have settled. The increase in the Indian Christian population has been discussed in the Chapter on Religion.

**Christian
races**

13 Nothing has been said about caste origins, functions, caste government and allied subjects in this Chapter as a fairly detailed study in this head was made in the Report for the 1911 Census for the State. The reader interested in the subject is referred to the Chapter on Caste (Chapter XI) in that Report.

**Caste
origins,
functions,
etc**

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

I—CASTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS.

Group and caste	Strength (1000 omitted)	Proportion per mille of Population	Group and caste	Strength (1000 omitted)	Proportion per mille of Population
1	2	3	1	2	3
1 Agricultural cultivators (in- cluding growers of special products) ...	1,262	221	11 Weavers, carders and dyers	221	39
Kuchchiga ...	13		Ivanga ...	20	
Tyala ...	71		Kuruba ...	400	
Vallalga ...	1,230		Meyi ...	20	
2 Labourers	689	120	12 Tailors	13	2
Halaya (also village watchmen)	620		Dandi ...	13	
3 Forest and hill tribes ...	79	13	13 Carpenters (musons, black- smiths, gold & silver-smiths and brass and copper smiths)	122	20
Kuruba ...	36		Panchala ...	120	
Lambani ...	23		14 Potters	44	7
Other Anshika ...	13		Kumbha ...	44	
4 Graziers and dairymen	190	34	15 Oil pressers	43	7
Galla ...	120		Ganiga ...	43	
5 Fishermen, boatmen and palki bearers ...	120	20	16 Tinkly drawers and distillers	20	13
Beela ...	120		Idiga ...	20	
6 Hunters and bowmen	271	45	17 Leather workers ...	221	37
Beda ...	271		Malliga ...	221	
7 Priests and temple servants	226	40	18 Basket workers and met- makers ...	7	1
Brahman ...	214		Mada ...	7	
Batal ...	23		19 Earth and, etc. workers and quarriers ...	221	36
8 Traders and pedlars	236	39	Uyara ...	120	
Ranjiga ...	120		Vada ...	120	
Kumbi ...	2		20 Military	20	13
Mudali ...	23		Kumbhriya ...	20	
Majari ...	30		Makrota ...	23	
Valeya ...	20				
9 Barbers ...	40	7			
Niyada ...	40				
10 Washermen ...	200	37			
Agam ...	200				

NOTE. I. The Agamas for Anshika castes returned as Hindus have been included in Group 2.

II. (1) Religions other than Hindu except Anshika (which comes under traditional occupation "Forest and hill tribes") have been omitted.

(2) In Hindu Religion the following castes have been omitted since they have no traditional occupation.

(1) Jogi.

(2) Bhagyai.

II—VARIATION IN CASTE TRIBE, ETC, SINCE 1871

Caste, tribe or race	Persons (000 omitted)						Percentage of variation increase (+) decrease (—)					Per- centage of net vari- ation 1871 1921
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871	1911 1921	1901 11	1891 1901	1881 1891	1871-81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HINDU												
1 Agasa	100	98	92	88	70	87	+2.2	+6.3	+7.8	+22.5	-19.6	+14.8
2 Banajiga	135	133	133	115	91	122	+1.4	+0.3	+15.5	+23.1	-23.0	+10.6
3 Boda	271	268	245	217	171	262	+1.0	+9.6	+12.8	+26.8	-34.7	+3.4
4 Besta	168	157	163	160	129	134	+0.6	+2.8	+53.5	-22.8	-3.6	+17.6
5 Brahman	216	195	190	184	163	174	+10.8	+2.4	+8.5	+12.8	-6.5	+23.9
6 Darzi	15	12	11	11	6	10	+23.9	+4.0	+4.3	+78.0	-87.3	+57.1
7 Ganiga	42	40	41	36	29	35	+3.7	-0.7	+13.8	+21.6	-18.0	+19.6
8 Golla	166	151	143	129	103	160	+3.4	+5.3	+11.1	+25.7	-35.9	-2.5
9 Holoya	650	618	596	520	447	Not avail- able	+6.1	+2.9	+14.5	+16.3		
10 Idiga	89	39	4c	40	21	81	+129.1	-19.6	+20.8	+88.7	-78.8	+10.0
11 Jogi	18	13	13	9	6	Not avail- able	-2.7	+0.0	+36.8	+61.5		
12 Kshattriya	35	38	25	22	13	55	-7.2	+49.1	+16.7	+64.5	-75.9	-36.1
13 Kumbara	44	42	44	41	31	35	+5.9	-1.0	+6.7	+30.5	-9.5	+23.1
14 Kuruba	403	403	378	347	292	371	-0.9	+6.8	+8.9	+13.8	-21.4	+7.6
15 Lingayat	716	730	671	483	470	416	-2.0	+8.7	+38.9	+2.7	+12.5	+71.0
16 Madiga	231	309	290	240	211	Not avail- able	-8.7	+10.2	+16.7	-0.7		
17 Mahhatta	53	46	53	44	41	Do	+15.5	-14.0	+20.1	+7.8		
18 Mudali	22	18	12	5	10	9	+25.1	+52.2	+116.2	-45.6	+11.8	+149.1
19 Nagartha	18	8	9	23	8	9	+128.9	-16.5	-59.4	+189.1	-8.5	+10.2
20 Nayinda	42	39	39	37	30	40	+7.5	+0.8	+4.8	+22.8	-23.4	+6.9
21 Noygi	63	97	97	87	77	96	+5.4	-0.6	+11.5	+13.3	-19.6	+6.5
22 Devanga	38		126	114	99	104	+3.2	+2.0	+10.4	+14.8	-4.6	+27.2
23 Panchala	182	123	92	20	17	Not avail- able	-4.9	+3.9	+12.0	+18.5		
24 Satani	22	23	20	17	Not avail- able	55	+7.0	+6.8	+14.3	+28.1	-19.5	+34.6
25 Tigala	74	69	65	57	44	55	+0.4	+1.8	+19.2	+5.4	-8.1	+13.0
26 Uppara	109	108	106	89	80	92						
26 Vakkaliga	1,235	1,331	1,257	1,312	1,060	1,310	-1.8	+3.4	-1.0	+26.6	-19.1	-0.2
27 Kunchitiga	18		33	29	26	23	+13.7	+11.1	+12.5	+11.8	-8.3	+45.7
28 Vaisya	38		107	76	116		+6.8	+5.8	+25.6	+41.4	-34.5	+31.5
29 Komati	8	143										
30 Vodda	162											
MUSALMAN												
29 Pathan	17	45	41	30	Not avail- able	Not avail- able	+4.6	+8.6	+6.7			
30 Sanyid	60	58	42	39	Do	Do	+4.0	+35.8	+3.3			
31 Sheekh	184	176	179	165	179		+4.3	-1.2	+15.2	-13.5		
CHRISTIAN												
32 Indian Christian	58	17	40	23	21		+24.0	+17.6	+41.5	+33.1		
JAIN												
33 Digambara	14	10	12	5			+49.1	-17.6	+114.0			
ANIMIST												
34 Koracha	10	21	10	11	12	37	-45.1	+11.4	-1.0	+106.5	-67	-69.5
35 Korama	5	6	15	14								
36 Lambani	53	51	46	39		Not avail- able	+4.1	+12.3	+16.5	+24.5		

NOTE—The figures for Neygi and Devanga, Vakkaliga and Kunchitiga and Komati and Vaisya have been added together for the present Census to compare with the figures for Neygi, Vakkaliga and Komati, respectively of the previous censuses Koracha and Korama being allied castes, the figures for these are added together for purposes of comparison with similar figures since 1871

The figures for Animist castes returned as Hindus in this Census have been added to the figures for the castes as given in this table

CHAPTER XII

OCCUPATIONS

SECTION I—GENERAL.

Reference
to statis-
tics.

1. The occupational statistics are embodied in Imperial Tables XVII, XVIII, XXI and XXII. The nature of the information contained in these is briefly described below—

(i) TABLE XVII (Showing the means of livelihood of every person in the State). In this the occupations have been arranged in 4 classes, 12 sub-classes, 56 orders and 191 groups. The table deals exhaustively with the whole population of the State, an actual worker being classified according to his principal occupation and a dependant by the principal occupation of the actual worker supporting him. Thus the same person is not counted twice for purposes of grouping and the population is distributed into 191 groups.

(ii) TABLE XVIII. This which shows the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists (actual workers only) is divided into three parts—

- (a) Rent receivers,
- (b) Rent payers, and
- (c) Agricultural employees.

this last term including person falling under the following three groups of Table XVII—

- (a) Group No. 2. Agents, managers of landed estates, etc.
- (b) Group No. 4. Farm servants.
- (c) Group No. 5. Field labourers.

In each part of this table figures are given separately for some of the most numerous subsidiary occupations followed.

(iii) TABLE XXI (Occupation by caste, etc.) For presentation in this table selection has been made of the castes, tribes, etc., which in the Census of 1911 returned more than one per mille of the population.

(iv) TABLE XXII. This gives the particulars of statistics relating to industrial establishments in the State employing not less than ten persons on the date of census family or cottage industries where work is done by members of family and the profits are shared; it being excluded. The table is divided into seven parts.

- Part I. Provincial summary
- II. Distribution of industries by districts.
- III. Classification of establishments according to the class of owners and managers.
- IV. Caste and birthplace of skilled workmen in selected industries.
- V. Caste and birthplace of unskilled labourers in selected industries.
- VI. Details of power used in industries.
- VII. Details of looms used in textile industries.

(N.B.—Table XIX showing certain mixed occupation and Table XX showing occupation by religion being optional have not been compiled for the State)

In addition to the above, two sets of Subsidiary Tables, one of nine tables exhibiting in a condensed form the salient features of Tables XVII, XVIII and XXI and of certain departmental returns and another set of eight tables similarly presenting the principal features of Table XXII are appended to this Chapter. Their headings are shown below—

Occupational—

- I. General distribution of the population by occupation.
- II. Distribution by occupation in the two natural divisions.
- III. Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts.
- IV. Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation.)
- V. Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation.)
- VI. Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.
- VII. Selected occupations and comparative view
- VIII. Occupations of selected castes.
- IX. Special table showing the number of employees in the Railway, Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

Industrial—

- I Distribution of industries and persons employed
- II Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons
- III Organization of establishments
- IV Place of origin of skilled workmen in selected industries
- V Place of origin of unskilled labourers in selected industries
- VI Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments
- VII Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries
- VIII Distribution of power

2 The system of enumeration was the same as in 1911 and three columns were provided in the schedule for recording the occupations of a person as shown in the margin

Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers		For dependants, the <i>principal</i> occupation or means of subsistence of actual worker on whom dependant
Principal	Subsidiary	
9	10	11

As the headings show, columns 9 and 10 were intended for the entry of *principal* and *subsidiary* occupations of actual workers, column 11 for showing the principal occupation of actual workers supporting the dependants

3 The following instructions were issued —

“Columns 9 and 10 relate to “actual workers,” i.e., the persons male and female who do work and earn an independent livelihood, or who though living with others and not doing manual work derive independent income from private property such as pension, house rent, etc. The columns should therefore be left blank in the case of “dependants,” or those who have no independent income but are dependent upon some “actual workers” for their subsistence or means of livelihood. Column 11 relates to “dependants” and should therefore be left blank in the case of “actual workers” or persons of independent means already disposed of in columns 9 and 10. If a person be temporarily out of employment enter the last or ordinary occupation

“You should therefore first of all determine by suitable enquiry whether the person whose particulars you are entering has or has not an “independent income.” If the answer is in the affirmative, he or she should be treated as an “actual worker” and the principal source of that income entered in column 9 the subsidiary source, if any, being entered in column 10. If the answer is in the negative, he or she should be treated as a “dependant,” and the principal source of income of the person on whom he or she depends for his or her subsistence, should be entered in column 11. Thus, women and children who actually do work and earn independent wages such as the wives and children of the labouring classes, those who sell firewood, butter-milk, cow-dung cakes, grass, etc., or those who engage themselves as domestic or Government servants for monthly wages or those who are in receipt of independent incomes from properties which they possess in their own right should be treated as “actual workers” (although in the last named case, they may not be doing any manual work, and their occupations entered in columns 9 and 10. But if a person is not in receipt of independent income, he or she should be treated as a dependant, although he or she may be engaged in manual labour. Examples of this are the cases of the women and children of agriculturists who actually work at home, (cooking, etc.,) or in the field, taking an active part in the pursuits of the head of the family, but who should nevertheless be treated as “dependants” because they are not in receipt of any independent income. The case of a person who not only does not work, but also is not in receipt of an independent income is quite clear and calls for no remarks

“If a person who has more than one occupation or means of livelihood expresses a doubt as to what he should consider as his principal occupation he should be asked which of his occupations he relies upon most for his livelihood or considers to be the most indispensable and that should be regarded as his principal occupation and entered in column 9. The rest should be regarded as subsidiary occupations, and of these again that on which he relies the most, should be entered in column 10. It is not necessary to enter more than one subsidiary occupation

System of enumeration and nature of information collected

Instructions to enumerators

(a) Scope and correlation of the entries

(b) Preliminary point to be ascertained

(c) Distinction between principal and subsidiary occupations

(2) How to describe the occupations in the schedule.

"(1) In filling up columns 9—11 you should describe the occupations in detail

() Do not use vague terms such as service, government service, shop-keeping trade and so forth but state the exact service the goods sold in the shop the class of articles the person is trading in the class of writing or labour and so forth. A seller who makes the articles he sells should be entered as maker and seller of them

"(3) *Examples of detail of private service*—In the case of private employees, domestic servants and the like the kind of service rendered should be stated in detail e.g., lawyer's clerk, rice merchant's cook, doctor's syc

"(4) *Service of Government etc*—When a person is in the service of a public body enter the name of that body before the service thus railway guard, municipal sweeper etc. In the case of persons in Mysore Government or other public services the exact name of the appointment and the office in which employed should be given.

(5) *Pensioners etc*—Pensioners must be shown as civil or military as the case may be. Persons who live on the rent of lands or buildings in towns and cities should be described as such

(6) *Agriculture*—In the case of agriculture persons should be entered as—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Non-cultivating land-holders | } corresponding to rent receivers. |
| (b) Non-cultivating tenants | |
| (c) Cultivating land-holders | } corresponding to rent payers. |
| (d) Cultivating tenant | |

() *Field labourers*.—Those regularly employed being distinguished from those who work by the day or by the job. Gardeners and growers of special products such as coffee cardamom, pepper betel etc., should be shown separately as such

"(7) *Labourers in mines*.—In the case of labourers who are not agricultural labourers they should be entered as earthworkers, labourers in mines, stating the substance mined, such as stone mica, gold, etc and operatives in mills, workshops, or factories, specifying the kind of mill or factory such as cotton mills, rice mills, lac factory or presses, etc

"(8) *Members of joint family*—In the case of one or more members of a joint family who have got independent incomes, they should all be regarded as actual workers and their principal and subsidiary occupations should be entered in columns 9 and 10. They are not to be shown as dependants.

"(9) *Domestic and other servants*.—Servants are not to be shown as dependent on the occupation of their master but treated as actual workers, the actual service performed being entered in columns 9 and 10."

Accuracy and limitations of the entries.

4. In spite of the clear instructions issued and of the trouble taken to train the enumerators, the entries in a large number of cases left much to be desired as regards accuracy and clearness. The imperfections are in part due to the system under which a voluntary and temporary agency is employed on a difficult work and may be expected to diminish with the progress of education among the people further sub-class XI (insufficiently described occupations) has been expressly devised to meet this class of cases. Every endeavour was made to rectify the mistakes in entries during tabulation, but the scope for such rectification was rather limited as most of the slips were copied out in the census charges and not at the Central Abstraction Office. Apart from the above defects, the returns of occupations are affected by the facts that only one subsidiary occupation of an actual worker is recorded and that the Census is taken on a date when certain occupations—like agricultural field labour—are at a low ebb. The latter fact is especially important in the Malnad, where there is a large floating population of labourers from South Canara and from which these labourers sometimes return to their homes before the date of final census.

5 The scheme of occupations adopted at this Census is, with a few modifications in sub-classes, orders and groups, the same as the one followed at the Census of 1911. There are four classes and twelve sub-classes in the scheme, they being arranged as follows —

The
scheme of
occupa-
tions

A —(Production of raw materials)—

- i Agriculture (exploitation of animals and vegetation)
- ii Exploitation of minerals

B —Preparation and supply of material substances (or transformation and employment of raw materials)—

- iii Industry
- iv Transport
- v Trade

C —Public administration and liberal arts—

- vi Public force
- vii Public administration
- viii Professions and liberal arts

D —Miscellaneous—

- ix Persons living on their income
- x Domestic service
- xi Insufficiently described occupations
- xii Unproductive

In the Census of 1911 sub-class IX formed part of class C, while it has been brought under class D at this Census.

The classified scheme of occupations is appended to this Chapter. The explanation of M. Bertillon (on whose scheme the above is based) regarding the rationale of the scheme is given in Chapter XII of Part I of the Census Report of 1911.

6 The English index of occupations issued by the Census Commissioner and a Kannada index of occupations prepared in the Central Abstraction Office were referred to during the processes of sorting and tabulation.

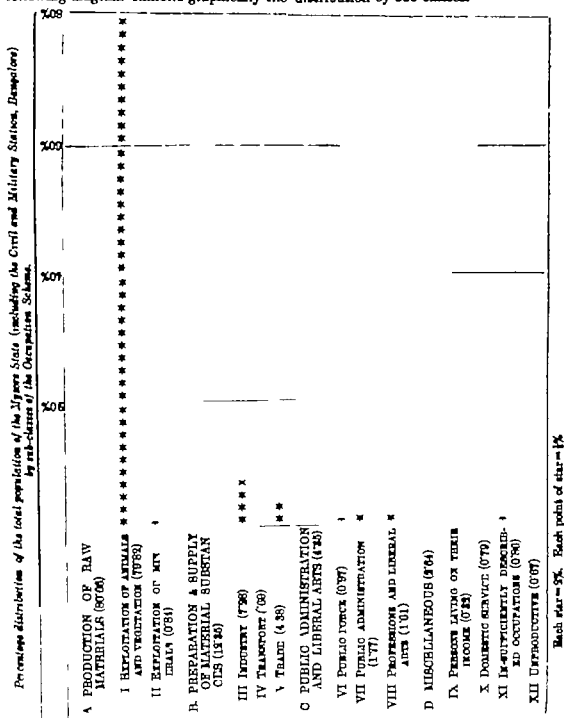
Abstrac-
tion and
tabula-
tion

SECTION II—PRELIMINARY SURVEY UNDER CERTAIN HEADS

7 Before proceeding to review the occupational statistics by orders and groups, it is desirable to take a general survey of the statistics by sub-classes, then under the two main heads (a) urban, (b) rural and again under two other main heads (c) actual workers, (d) dependants. Certain occupations like those in cotton mills, oil-mills and other large industrial concerns, occupations like public force and public administration are essentially urban while those like agriculture, cottage industries and handicrafts and trade in articles of ordinary home consumption are essentially rural.

Distribution of the population by occupations.

8. The distribution of the entire population of the State by classes, sub-classes and orders is exhibited in Subadiary Table I (occupational); and the following diagram exhibits graphically the distribution by sub-classes.



From Subadiary Table I and the illustrative diagram it will be seen that by far the vast majority of the population of the State (about 80 per cent) come under sub-class I i.e., "exploitation of animals and vegetation" and are engaged in pasture and agriculture and fishing and hunting the predominance of agricultural pursuits being emphasised by the fact that *cultivation* (ordinary and special), corresponding to groups 1 to 7 of the occupation scheme, supports 79.4 per cent of the total population. Next in order of numerical strength come those engaged in sub-classes III, *industry* (7.28 per cent) and in sub-class V *trade* (4.88 per cent). In the former sub-class (*industry*) are included the textile industries (1.65 per cent) and the industries of dress and the toilet (1.57 per cent). In the latter sub-class (*trade*) is included trade in food-stuffs (2.28 per cent). On distributing the population into

that what is left over does not represent more than two-thirds of an acre per head of the total Indian population. India, therefore, feeds and to some extent clothes its population from what two-thirds of an acre per head can produce. There is probably no country in the world where the land is required to do so much. That it manages to discharge the heavy task put upon it is due to three things. Firstly the great fertility of large tracts where either the rainfall is abundant or irrigation is provided secondly the unremitting labour and skill of the Indian cultivator and thirdly great economy in the consumption of food.

It may also be inferred that the average income of the peasant cultivators is very small. The net profit obtainable from an acre of land seems to us altogether inadequate for one person's support and our conclusion would be the same if we take a family of five or only two ad its and three children, and holding of five acres, as the unit. But according to Indian ideas and a traditional standard of very thrift and frugal living, five acres of good irrigated land will support such a family comfortably. The peasant has no labour bill; he and his family work the holding. He pays no rent for his cottage of so-called brick and thatch, which he himself builds, and which he from time to time rebuilds or repairs. He pays no rates or taxes. If he owns his land he will have to pay land revenue to the State, and this represents a moderate third of about a twelfth or less of the produce. If he is a tenant farmer the rent will be at least double the amount of the land tax. Of his other cash outgoings the cost and feed of a yoke of oxen will probably be the largest item. The death of a bullock may be imagined, a great calamity trying severely his resources or even necessitating resort to the money lender. But a five-acre holding of good land, well worked, will yield enough to satisfy all these demands, provide simple food for the family and medium of spare cash for clothes and other household expenses. If he is in debt to the grain-dealer or banker, he may be hard put to make both ends meet. But if he is clear of debt as not infrequently happens, he will probably accumulate surplus, which he will either bury as hoard or convert into jewellery.

But all the land in India is not good and irrigated and every peasant holding is not five acres plot. Some peasant hold considerably more than five acres consequently others hold less. And when we get down to the man who holds less than five acres of land and that of poor quality then there is want and a hard struggle for existence. That man and his household are poor even in the Indian sense of the term.

Below the peasant class there is a large class of landless folk, who also find support from the land by working for the well-to-do cultivators in return for a daily or monthly wage. They form well-recognized part of the village community and poor and poorly remunerated as they no doubt are, it is the traditional duty as well as the interest of the landholding class to see them through bad times. There are also other residents of the village who do not actually cultivate land but yet are indirectly supported from it. Such are the village potter, the village blacksmith and carpenter who make ploughs and other agricultural implements, the barber, the cobbler or leather worker, the washerman, the watchman. All these receive doles of fixed amounts from the grain heap at harvest time and other dues on perquisites. Throughout the year a stream of charity flows ceaselessly from all the households in proportion to their several means. The unostentatious benevolence of all grades of society is one of the most beautiful traits of Indian life. It is not confined to the countryside though it finds its best expression there where each village has its own infirm and aged poor, its own destitute orphans, its own beggars and even its own work-shy impostors. In the West the poor law and the state have largely taken over charity of this kind. In the East it is still religious duty and along with the strength and sanctity of the ties of family and caste it makes poor law unnecessary. In no respect does India differ more profoundly from England than in this. So in times of drought and scarcity there is no public system of poor relief.

No one would pretend that this Indian village life is idle, or unaccompanied by much that is distracting to the humane mind to contemplate. The wastage of life, especially child and infant life, is great. Diseases which in England have given way before sanitary and medical science, improved dwellings and better habits of life, stalk abroad. Plague the mysterious and loathsome disease which the English people knew in the fourteenth century as the Black Death, has, in India, in fourteen years carried off seven million people, or more than the whole population of greater London. Cholera, small pox, malarial fevers are endemic in the country and collectively destroy lives by the million. The preventable mortality is in one sense great but it is not "preventable" by any ordinary means within the power of the State. European principles of medicine are represented by the public hospitals and dispensaries which are dotted over the country and which relieve an amount of sickness and suffering. But the great majority of Indian people die without medical aid. That population continues to increase is sign that the forces of life are stronger than those of destruction. But the resigned pessimism and quiet melancholy which characterize the religious and the mental outlook of the people, and which seem to brood over the landscape and infect the atmosphere, are not without physical basis.

Such is broad outline is the structure of rural life throughout India. It is the life led by nine-tenths of the population.

13 The marginal statement extracted from Subsidiary Table I (occupational)

Sub class	Percentage	
	Workers	Dependants
I Exploitation of animals and vegetation	25	75
II Exploitation of minerals	39	61
III Industry	83	67
IV Transport	98	62
V Trade	84	66
VI Public force	35	65
VII Public administration	24	72
VIII Professions and liberal arts	83	67
IX Persons living on their income	31	69
X Domestic service	53	42
XI Insufficiently described occupations	42	58
XII Unproductive	49	51

shows the percentage of actual workers and dependants under each sub-class of the occupation scheme. The ratio of dependants to workers is greatest in sub-class I (exploitation of animals and vegetation) and least in sub-class X (domestic service)

Actual workers and dependants

14 The marginal statement gives by sub-classes the number of female workers

Sub class	Number of females per 1000 male workers
I Exploitation of animals and vegetation	239
II Exploitation of minerals	66
III Industry	195
IV Transport	52
V Trade	366
VI Public force	31
VII Public administration	51
VIII Professions and liberal arts	118
IX Persons living on their income	323
X Domestic service	351
XI Insufficiently described occupations	429
XII Unproductive	789

per thousand male workers (*vide* Subsidiary Table VI (occupational)). It will be seen therefrom that the number varies from 31 in sub-class VI (public force) to 789 in sub-class XII (unproductive). From a further examination of Subsidiary Table VI, it will be seen that female workers are employed largely as field labourers, cotton spinners, silk spinners, basket-makers, rice

Ratio of female to male workers

pounders and huskers, bakers, butter makers and sellers, book-binders, sweepers, dealers in hay, grass and fodder, etc., midwives, etc

SECTION III REVIEW OF THE STATISTICS BY PRINCIPAL ORDERS AND GROUPS

15 We now proceed to review the occupation statistics by principal orders and groups

16 The population supported by this sub-class which has two orders and eighteen groups has increased by 12.4 per cent from 1911 to 1921. This increase however has been at the expense of the population supported by *industry* (sub-class III) and cannot be considered an unmixed good. The increase especially under groups 4 and 5 (farm servants and field labourers) has been nearly two fold and cannot be viewed with satisfaction as many of them are as observed in the chapter on "Famine" in the Imperial Gazetteer, living on the margin of subsistence. This increase has however to be read with the decrease of about 92 per cent under group 187 (labourers unspecified). Another matter which must cause some concern is the large decrease in the population supported by "raising of farm stock" [order 1 (d) and groups 11 to 14]. From the Season and Crop Report for 1919-20 it will be seen that the total occupied area for the State is 7,861,120 acres giving about two acres per "land-holder" [groups 1(a) and 2(a) of the occupation scheme]. This "land-holder" however includes both actual worker and dependant, and hence it will be seen that the total number of holders (and holdings) for the State as given in the Season and Crop Report is less than one-third of the total number of "land-holders" returned by the population census. The average extent of *cultivated* area per head of the total population of the State is somewhat more than one acre, thus verifying approximately the calculation made for all India in "Peoples and Problems of India" and reproduced elsewhere in this Chapter.

Sub-class I (Exploitation of animals and vegetation)

17 The population supported by this has declined by 5.7 per cent during the decade. The decreases have occurred chiefly under gold mines and earth salt. The output of gold tends to diminish year by year owing to the increasing depth of the auriferous reefs, to the consequent greater cost of production and to other difficulties in getting labour and essential supplies.

Sub-class II (Exploitation of minerals)

- Sub-class III. (Industry.)** 18. The population supported by this has declined by 17 per cent during the decade the decreases being chiefly under textiles (order 1) hides and skins (order 7), chemical products (order 11) food industries (order 12) industries of dress and the toilet (order 13) and the furniture industries (order 14) per contra there have been increases under wood (order 8), metals (order 9) and building industries (order 15). The European war of 1914-18 and its after effects must be held responsible for the industrial and commercial depression prevailing at the time of final census though there was an industrial boom in 1919-20.
- Special industrial census** 19. At this stage it will be appropriate to review the results of the special industrial census embodied in Imperial Table XXII. The law relating to it is contained in the Mysore Census Regulation of 1921 Sections 4 (1) (d) 9 and 10. This census included all establishments in which ten or more persons were employed on definite remuneration whether power was used or not and so its scope was wider than that of the corresponding Census of 1911 when the minimum strength of an establishment qualifying for inclusion in the census was fixed at 20. As in 1911 the Census did not include the cottage or family industry where the work was carried on by the members of a family and the profits were shared among them.
- Number of industrial establishments** 20. The total number of industrial establishments of all kinds thus censused is 553 the most numerous of these being, coffee estates 238 in number. Other important industries are gold mining (5) and textile and connected industries (63). These industrial establishments have been divided into sixteen classes according to the nature of the industry pursued. For the classification of industrial establishments *cf.* Appendix II.
- Distribution by districts.** 21. The coffee plantations are distributed mainly in the Nadur and Hassan Districts while gold mining is confined to the Kolar Gold Fields. The two large cotton mills engaged in production on a large scale are situated in Bangalore City while the cotton ginning factories are in Chitaldrug District and the silk manufacturing establishments (reeling factories and silk farms) are located in Kolar Bangalore and Mysore Districts. Thirteen of the seventeen tanneries are in the Bangalore District two in Kolar and one each in Tumkur and Mysore Districts. Rice mills are found in all the districts except Tumkur.
- Ownership of establishments.** 22. Of the 553 establishments, 41 are owned by Government or local authority 61 by registered companies and the rest by private individuals.
- Power used in industries.** 23. Eighty establishments use electricity 64 steam 30 oil 8 gas and 4 no water for motive power. The bulk of the steam power is used in mining and textile industries as also in rice mills and in water works.
- Number of persons employed.** 24. The 553 industrial establishments employ 57,957 persons of whom 462 are managers, 1,018 belong to the supervising and technical staff, 1,171 are employed in clerical work, 14,140 are skilled workmen and the rest (41,186) are unskilled labourers. The total number (57,952) at this Census is less than the number employed by similar establishments in 1911.
- Sub-class IV (Transport).** 25. There has been an increase of 32.3 per cent in the population supported by this sub-class and this increase is shared generally by all the principal orders and groups thereunder the exception being group 111 (persons employed on roads and bridges) and group 115 (palkis, etc., bearers and owners). During the decade there has been a large increase in motor vehicles of all kinds; and transport by motor buses is becoming an ordinary occurrence in Bangalore City and on many of the roads in Mysore State. Transport by air is also a new feature of the decade the persons practising aviation residing in Civil and Military Station Bangalore.
- Sub-class V (Trade).** 26. The population supported by this sub-class has increased by 11 per cent during the decade. Of the 17 orders and 84 groups in this sub-class, some orders like trade in chemical products (order 31) and trade in fuel (order 38) have shown decreases during the decennium.
- Sub-class VI (Public forces).** 27. There has been a decrease of 19 per cent during the decade in the population supported by this sub-class, the decrease being heavy in group 110 village watchmen and slight in group 156 (a) (army Mysore State).
- Sub-class VII (Public administration).** 28. The population supported by this sub-class has declined by 20.6 per cent during the decade, the decrease being marked in group 164 (village officials and servants other than village watchmen) per contra there has been an increase of

31.3 per cent in the population supported by group 162 (a) (service of Mysore State)

29 There has been an increase of 19.1 per cent during the decade in the population supported by this sub-class, the increase being common to all the orders except order 46 (religion)

Sub-class VIII (Professions and liberal arts)

30 This consists of one order and one group and shows a decrease in the population supported by it

Sub-class IX (Persons living on their income)

31 This consists of one order and two groups and shows an increase of 23.6 per cent on the whole in the population supported by it. There has been a decrease of 22.4 per cent in group 182 (private grooms, coachmen, etc.) owing to a corresponding increase in the number of persons supported by group 113 (persons connected with motor vehicles)

Sub-class X (Domestic service)

32 This consists of one order and four groups, and there is a decrease in group 187 (labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified)

Sub-class XI (Insufficiently described occupations)

33 This consists of three orders and four groups and shows a decrease of 23.3 per cent in the population supported by it. There have been decreases especially in groups 188 (inmates of jails, etc.) and 189 (beggars, etc.)

Sub-class XII (Unproductive)

SECTION IV—OCCUPATION BY CASTE

34 We now proceed to review the distribution of certain castes by occupations and shall conclude with certain special details regarding the Panchamas (or depressed classes) whose advancement and up-lift are engaging the attention of the Government and the philanthropic associations. The necessary statistics are contained in Imperial Table XXI and Subsidiary Table VIII (occupational)

Occupation by caste

35 If the reader will glance with some attention at Subsidiary Table VIII he will find that among the castes which have kept up their hereditary (so called) occupations most, are the Vakkaligas, the Tigalas, the Panchalas, the Neygi, the Kunchitigas, and the Komatis, more than 50 per cent of these still following their ancestral calling. Some of the castes like the Bedas, the Bestas, the Upparas, the Kurubas and the Madigas are getting more and more dissociated from their ancestral calling, the percentage of workers following the specified calling being less than 10 per cent in each case. Again some of the castes, like the Agasas, the Devangas, the Gangas and the Holeyas are still dividing their strength fairly between their hereditary occupations and others. Although the Lingayats are said to have no hereditary occupation the vast majority of them are agriculturists.

36 As the question of giving the franchise to women is receiving increasing attention every year, column 3 of Subsidiary Table VIII which throws some light on the question may be studied with some profit. It will be seen that the number of female workers in some of the castes is not insignificant when compared with the number of male workers.

37 The Panchamas (or the depressed classes) consist of Holeyas and Madiga castes which according to Imperial Tables XXI and XIII consist of 650,453 and 281,227 persons respectively. The total number of these castes is thus more than nine hundred thousand and forms a little less than one sixth of the total population. The total number of actual workers (both male and female) among the Holeyas is 212,685 persons, each having on the average about two to three dependants. Similarly the number of actual workers among the Madigas is 83,332, who have each, on the average two to three dependants. Of the actual workers among Holeyas 34.5 per cent are village watchmen and agricultural labourers and 29.5 per cent are cultivators of lands. Similarly of the actual workers among Madigas 37.5 per cent are cultivators of lands and 33.4 per cent are field labourers.

The Panchamas

SECTION V—REVIEW OF CERTAIN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE THEORY OF POPULATION*

The population riddle.

98. In Chapter I we referred to Huxley's pronouncement on the population question. Reverting to the same subject later (in 1890) in his essay *On the natural inequality of men* he delivered himself even more strongly as follows, "The population question is the real riddle of the Sphinx to which no political Oedipus has, as yet, found the answer. In view of the ravages of the terrible monster over multiplication, all other riddles sink into insignificance. Hence Huxley wrote, Dr Pierson and Professor Seligman have given their solutions of the problem, the first in his "Principles of Economics" for the older countries of Europe and the second in his "Principles of Economics" with special reference to the United States of America. In the following paras the outlines of a solution are attempted with reference to Indian conditions in general and Mysore conditions in particular. No originality is claimed for these views.

A brief review of the population controversy

99. Before proceeding further it is necessary to clear the ground by making it clear that there is a law or principle of population although not exactly in the form first enunciated by Malthus. The criticisms of Malthus theory as summarised by L. L. Price (in his *History of Political Economy in England*) by J. Coase (in his "Introduction to the study of Political Economy") and by Professor C. Gide (in his "Principles of Political Economy") merely amount to this, that though Malthus theory might have been true with reference to the facts and conditions of his day, the vast discoveries and inventions of science in the nineteenth century have stimulated the production of industrial wealth so much as to outrun the increase of population and have thus rendered the law of population *inoperative in the advanced countries of the world*. As Professor Seligman has classed India among the backward countries, the above reasoning does not hold good in the case of India or of Mysore. And Dr Gustav Kohn (a German Economist) has in his *History of Political Economy* summed up the general verdict about Malthus theory as follows—

"Any serious discussion of the lot of the toiling masses must start with an insight into this great natural law which can indeed be counteracted by means of moral forces but not by ignoring its existence." * Malthus, with all the inaccuracies in his method and in the formulation of his principle of the growth of population deserves the honour of having set forth certain immutable truths concerning the natural and ethical bases of society. Since his day only ignorance or misconception has made it possible to disregard these truths upon which rests our knowledge of decisive causes of social prosperity.

Application of the law of population to Indian conditions.

40. The population question in India has been studied among others, by the author of the Chapter on Population in the *Imperial Gazetteer* by Professors J. Sarker and Banerjee in their works on *Indian Economics* and by Mr P. H. Wailal in his *Population problem in India*. Some of the conclusions at which the last has arrived and which it is difficult to rebut are as follows—

(a) That in all old provinces the pressure of population on cultivation is fairly intense.

(b) That a development of the means of subsistence in the circumstances of the country can only mean a development of irrigation but irrigation has no very bright future before it.

(c) That the agriculturist population is increasing at the expense of the industrial and trading population and that the decline in the latter is attributable to the displacement of the hand worker by the machine.

(d) That therefore the only remedy for poverty and other evil effects of the principle of population is moral restraint or abstinence from improvident marriages.

These conclusions are more or less shared by Professor J. Sarker but are opposed to those of the author of the Chapter on "Population" in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* which are endorsed by Professor P. Banerjee. To use the popular phraseology the above schools of thought may be said to represent respectively the pessimistic and the optimistic points of view on the subject. Since Mr Wailal wrote India has been making both political and economic progress as the outcome respectively of the application of the Reforms Scheme and of the Report of the

The reader who is interested in the subject matter of this section is referred for further information to "Poverty and its remedies" under" by J. D. Henry and in Chapters III, IV and XVI of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission (1922-23)

Indian Industrial Commission If the progress thus initiated should in course of time be such as to lift India from out of the category of backward countries, then and not till then will the conclusions of Mr Wattal cease to be applicable. As observed by Professor Seligman (Page 65-66 of his Principles of Economics) "a small nation with greater productive efficiency like England will outrank a more populous country like India and smaller numbers with a fairly equitable distribution of wealth are preferable to a dense population living in the extremes of misery and opulence"

41 In making this application we should bear in mind the following practical observations of Dr Pierson on the subject (Volume II, Page 130)

"We must also remember that a rate of growth sufficient to enable it (production) to keep pace with population is not all that we require of production, otherwise the average income will never rise. Suppose that the Dutch Census of 1909 were to show that the population of Holland had again increased by 13 per cent in the preceeding ten years and that statistics were to show that the income of the nation too had increased by 13 per cent, the people of Holland might comfort themselves with the reflection that no economic decline had taken place, but there would certainly be no sign of economic progress. And it is urgently necessary that there should be progress"

We shall accordingly investigate the growth of production during the decennium (1911-21) under the following heads

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Industry
- (c) Miscellaneous

42 The extent of occupied land actually cropped during the year 1910-11 (the last year of the previous decennium) was 6,188,113 acres, and this had declined to 5,952,098 acres in 1920-21 or the last year of the intercensal period. The results obtained by taking averages for the decades ending 1910-11 and 1920-21 respectively, are however somewhat more favourable, the average for the latter decade showing an increase of 3.2 per cent over the average for the previous decade. As the increase of population during the decade has been three per cent, the increase in the cropped area is just equal to the increase of population and there has been no appreciable economic progress in this respect. It is not possible to analyse in this Report the increase in the acreage under each crop

The details of agricultural stock censused in January 1911 are given in Appendix XX of the General Administration Report for 1911-12 and similar details for 1920-21 are given in Appendix XX of the General Administration Report for 1920-21. A brief comparative statement embodying the essentials is given in the margin. It will be seen therefrom that the increase in the case of carts has been hardly proportionate to the increase in population and that there has been a serious decrease in the number of goats

Description	1911	1921
Bullocks	1,631,871	1,697,002
Cows	1,581,341	1,717,156
Ho-buffaloes	89,510	113,901
She buffaloes	474,730	554,191
Young stock	1,238,958	1,318,744
Sheep	2,738,199	2,584,256
Goats	1,762,036	1,282,691
Ploughs	829,071	565,769
Carts	237,937	241,877

The extent of irrigated area in 1910-11 (the last year of the previous decennium) was 951,062 acres, and this declined to 889,558 acres in 1920-21. It is possible that by taking averages as in the case of the cropped area, better results might be obtained, but the matter is one for thorough investigation by the Revenue and Irrigation Departments as the results of the heavy expenditure incurred during the decade on the construction of new and the restoration of old irrigation works are hardly reflected in the statistics of irrigated area. This matter has also been discussed by Government in para 4(b) of their review of agricultural statistics for 1919-20 (Government Proceedings No 911-60 - Stl 22-20-5, dated 31st March 1921)

43 It appears from the General Administration Reports for 1910-11 and 1920-21 that the value of the outturn from manufactures, etc., which was about one crore and ninety two lakhs of rupees in 1910-11 increased to about two crores and twenty-eight lakhs of rupees in 1920-21. From the point of view of production, the increase may be considered satisfactory, but there are no data about the equitable distribution of this wealth among the people

**Applica-
tion of the
law of po-
pulation
to the con-
ditions in
Mysore**

**Produc-
tion under
Agricul-
ture
(a) Crop-
ped area**

**(b) Agri-
cultural
stock**

**(c) Irriga-
tion**

**Produc-
tion under
industry**

Miscellaneous.

44 The first items to be noticed under this head are Education and the Co-operative movement and the progress under these heads has been described in Chapter I. So far as statistics go the increase under these heads has more than kept pace with the increase of population, and it is beyond the function of this Report to go behind the statistics and to analyse the nature of the progress made. In regard to trade and commerce the increase during the decade as shown by the returns of rail borne trade is satisfactory. The other items which go to show the economic progress during the decade have already been dealt with in Chapter I.

Review of certain economic statistics.

45 For the first time at this Census, economic statistics were, under the general directions of the Government of India and of the Census Commissioner collected under the following heads—

- (a) The economic conditions and movements of labour
- (b) Density and overcrowding in industrial centres.
- (c) The conditions of rural trade.
- (d) The conditions of female labour in industries.
- (e) Influence of caste on industrial development.
- (f) Rural and cottage industries.
- (g) Production and consumption of the chief articles of food stuffs.

The following is a resume of the information thus collected and much of it has been utilized in other portions of this Report.

(i) The economic conditions and movements of labour

In the three cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields, non agricultural labour is mainly imported from outside the State, so also is the case in the Malnad taluks of Hassan, Kader and Shimoga Districts which draw even part of their agricultural labour from South and North Canaras. In the five Malnad districts of the State, agricultural labour is generally sufficient except in special tracts like the Vani Vilas Sagara area in Hinyur Taluk, certain taluks of the Kolar District etc. for non agricultural purposes like railway irrigation and mining works, labour has generally to be imported from the surrounding districts of the Madras Presidency. The labourers in all parts of the State are in general fairly well fed but their housing accommodation and education leave much to be desired. The two cotton mills in Bangalore City have been making special arrangements in regard to the medical relief and education of their labourers, the housing accommodation of the labourers in one of the mills being however far from satisfactory. In Bangalore City the Kolar Gold Fields and in parts of Goribidnur Taluk the Co-operative Societies are helpful to some extent in bettering the welfare of the labourers.

(ii) Female labour in industries.

Female labour is largely employed in the textile industries and in other industries (both factory and cottage) neither involving heavy manual labour nor much skill. Their wages is in all cases less than that paid to male employees but in other respects their position is steadily improving.

(iii) Density and overcrowding in industrial centres.

The only industrial centres where this question arises are—

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Bangalore City | (c) Davangere. |
| (b) Kolar Gold Fields. | (d) Chitabdring. |

The local authorities in these areas realize the necessity for improving the housing accommodation and suitable action has to be gradually taken by them in the matter.

(iv) Rural trade.

Throughout the State weekly markets (shandies) are held in one or more places in each taluk and there are also retail shops in most villages which are generally fed by these markets for the sale of the necessities of life. These markets and shops are financed by sowcars and generally suffice for meeting the needs of rural life.

(v) Rural and cottage industries.

The most important industries prevalent in the State are—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Hand loom weaving. | (g) Tannery and other leather work. |
| (2) Rope making | (h) Pottery. |
| (3) Manufacture of bricks and tiles. | (i) Sericulture. |
| (4) Manufacture of carts and agricultural implements. | (j) Manufacture of metal ware. |
| (5) Mat and basket-making. | (k) Oil pressing. |
| (6) Rattan work. | (l) Sawing timber. |

The preceding review in section III of the statistics of occupations has emphasized the need for expansion of these industries as subsidiary occupations for agriculturists.

The restrictions of caste are gradually yielding to the necessities of industrial development. The members of the functional castes like Agasas, Panchalas, etc., are not as will be seen from Section IV, now tied down to their former hereditary occupations but are free to take up any others suited to their aptitude. No new functional castes have been recently formed.

All the districts except Kolar District are reported to produce in general, sufficient food grains for local consumption. In regard to pulses the local supply is generally insufficient and has to be supplemented by imports. In the Malnad districts the supply of good cows' milk is not sufficient. Refined sugar is generally imported from outside the State, only jaggery and unrefined sugar being produced within the State. From the bulletins and other publications issued by the Economic Conference as also from the returns of rail-borne trade it has become clear that there is abundant scope for the expansion of the cultivated area under rice and ragi.

36. After discussing how far the law of population is applicable to the United States of America Professor Schuyler has, in declaring its inapplicability in the present conditions of that country pointed out the relation of the law of population to the production and distribution of wealth. The doctrine of over-population has therefore lost its terrors for modern society. The stress has been shifted from food to wealth and efficiency. Productive efficiency however depends not only upon character and education, intellectual, industrial and ethical but also upon social organization and economic methods. The problem of population, in short, is to day a part of the problem of the production and distribution of wealth.

41. In taking up this subject we are concerned only with the near future and with the lessons to be deduced from the census statistics as a whole when read in conjunction with other statistics. We accordingly conclude this Chapter with a few suggestions under the most important heads.

We have already seen that this is the most important industry in the State. The impression prevails in certain quarters that this industry will not admit of much improvement until the small holdings are clubbed into big ones. In this connection it seems to be forgotten that Japan and France which are also mainly agricultural and contain small holdings have not felt, so far as I know, any necessity of this kind and that agriculture is flourishing in the above countries in spite of the prevalence of small holdings. In Japan the agriculturist ekes out his livelihood by having a number of collateral (or subsidiary) industries, chief among them being sericulture. Parts I to III of Imperial Table XVIII will show the extent to which the agriculturist in Mysore combines subsidiary occupations with his principal occupation. How far this combination is or can be carried out with advantage is a question for investigation by the Economic Development Board. Another important feature connected with agriculture in Mysore is the frequent liability of the agricultural population to suffer from the effects of droughts and scarcities. The prevention of famine is thus one of the most important subjects requiring the attention of the Government and of the people. This matter has been dealt with by numerous Commissions and recently Mr. Chakravarti (lately Comptroller and Financial Secretary in Mysore) has written a treatise on "Agricultural Insurance". The Economic Development Board in Mysore cannot for some time to come, find for devoting their attention, a more important economic problem than the above.

In spite of the operations of the Department of Industries and Commerce for nearly a decade no paper mills have yet been started, and the paper required for census purposes had to be obtained from Calcutta and Lucknow. When the prevailing industrial and commercial depression passes away and the confidence of the public in industrial enterprises which has been shaken by the collapse of the boom of 1919-20 is restored, there will be much scope for developing the natural resources of Mysore to the full. In stimulating this industrial progress, the Indian Institute of Science which has for its object the application of science to industry and which is located in Bangalore ought to play a prominent part in the future.

The problem of giving suitable housing accommodation to the labouring classes will have to be dealt with by Government and the employers in some systematic way, and a few practical suggestions in this respect have been made by Prof. Gide in his "Principles of Political Economy".

(m) Influence of caste on industrial development

(n) Production and consumption of the chief articles of food stuffs

Relation of the law of population to the production and distribution of wealth

The economic future in Mysore

(a) Agriculture

(b) Industry and commerce

(c) Advancement of the labouring classes

At present the philanthropic associations which are working for ameliorating the condition of the Panchamas and other labouring classes have been stirring the conscience of the outside public and leading them to question whether there is any ground for the belief that the present condition of the above classes has been brought about by some conspiracy in the past on the part of the Brahmans and other more prosperous classes. In parenthesis, I may observe that many among these once prosperous classes are at present, to use a phrase of William Stead little better than "splendid paupers." The propagation and acceptance of such a belief however unconsciously are fraught with danger to the society as it was mainly the unsound philosophy of Rousseau and Voltaire which produced the French Revolution in the past. Those who desire to study the question thoroughly are referred to the Chapter on "The nature and measurement of economic progress in Nicholson's Principles of Political Economy." I must however reproduce for the information of all thoughtful persons and especially of the leaders among the Panchamas the following recent observations of Mr J M Keynes regarding the condition of the unskilled labourer in Europe until the 18th century and the comparative novelty of the belief in economic progress. It is doubtful whether taking one century with another there was much variation in the lot of the unskilled labourer at the centres of civilisation in the two thousand years from the Greece of Solon to the England of Charles II or the France of Louis XIV. Paganism placed the Golden Age behind us. Christianity raised Heaven above us and any one before the middle of the eighteenth century who had expected progressive improvement in material welfare here as a result of the division of labour the discoveries of Science and the boundless fecundity of the species would have been thought very eccentric" (The Manchester Guardian Commercial dated 17th August 1922. Reconstruction in Europe. The point of the application lies in the fact that India is far less advanced than Europe and that allowance must be made for this. Further it must be borne in mind that the economic progress in India has been more liable to interruption than elsewhere from the effects of wars, famines, epidemics, commercial crises and industrial depressions.

For simplifying the discussion I have purposely omitted all reference to the factor of untouchability which is peculiar to India and which is bound to vanish in proportion to the steady development of economic and social progress among the Panchamas.

48. In pages 12-13 of his "The Economic consequences of the Peace" Mr J M Keynes has given it as his opinion which coincides with Huxley's prophecy made in 1888 and referred to in Chapter I that the revolution in Russia was due more to the deep influences of expanding numbers than to Lenin or to Nicholas and that the disruptive powers of excessive national fecundity may have played a greater part in bursting the bonds of convention than either the power of ideas or the errors of autocracy. Happily no such contingency need be feared in the case of Mysore as the population on the whole increases at present at a slow rate and as, in the case of the Malnad, methods have at present to be devised for arresting the slow decline of population but it must not be forgotten that in British India portions of which surround Mysore the conditions are somewhat different. To those who look far ahead, the above statement will suffice. As the Mysore State forms part of a political system with its centre of gravity at London the following views of an eminent English Economist regarding the growing importance of the population problem throughout the civilised world will be read with interest.

Indeed the problem of population is going to be not merely an economic problem, but in the near future, the greatest of all political questions. It will be a question which will arouse some of the deepest emotions of men and feeling may run as passionately as in earlier struggles between religions. The issue is not yet joined. But when the instability of modern society forces the issue a great transition in human history will have begun with the endeavour by civilized man to assume conscious control in his own hands away from the blind instinct of mere predominant survival. (Mr J M Keynes in the Manchester Guardian Commercial dated 17th August 1923)

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

I (Occupational)—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION

Class, sub class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population		Percentage in each class sub-class and order of		Percentage of actual workers employed		Percentage of population in each class sub-class and order of	
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependants	In cities	In rural areas	In cities	In rural areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class A.—Production of raw materials	8,066	1,998	25	75	3	97	181	307
<i>Sub-class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</i>	7,983	1,966	25	75	1	99	170	304
Order 1 Pasture and agriculture	7,979	1,965	25	75	7	93	219	407
(a) Ordinary cultivation	7,874	1,914	24	76	1	99	227	412
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	66	32	48	62	7	93	181	103
(c) Forestry	12	1	33	67	10	90	217	194
(d) Raising of farm stock	23	14	60	40	3	97	76	67
(e) Raising of small animals	4	1	35	65	1	99	160	182
" 2. Fishing and hunting	3	1	37	63	7	93	155	177
<i>Sub-class II—Exploitation of minerals</i>	84	32	39	61	97	1	157	60
Order 3 Mines	82	32	39	61	83	17	157	160
" 4 Quarries of hard rocks			19	81		100		433
" 5 Salt, etc	2		26	74		100		287
Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	1,235	413	33	67	24	76	178	206
<i>Sub-class III—Industry</i>	728	238	33	67	23	77	167	210
Order 6 Textiles	165	50	30	70	22	78	147	211
" 7 Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	6	1	23	77	6	94	132	310
" 8 Wood	72	27	38	62	20	80	172	161
" 9 Metals	42	13	30	70	22	78	192	213
" 10 Ceramics	39	12	30	70	6	94	169	210
" 11 Chemical products properly so called and analogous	11	3	30	70	19	81	265	210
" 12 Food industries	34	13	10	90	36	64	169	149
" 13 Industries of dress and the toilet	157	50	32	68	18	82	178	220
" 14 Furniture industries			30	70	61	39	216	209
" 15 Building industries	92	33	36	64	27	73	172	165
" 16 Construction of means of transport	2	1	27	73	35	65	271	261
" 17 Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc)	4	1	36	64	76	24	179	182
" 18 Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	105	34	32	68	30	70	138	210
<i>Sub-class IV—Transport</i>	69	26	38	62	59	41	201	141
Order 19 Transport by air			65	35	100		511	
" 20 Transport by water	2		29	71	6	94	221	218
" 21 Transport by road	32	13	12	88	7	93	170	118
" 22 Transport by rail	27	10	35	65	12	88	221	151
" 23 Post office, telegraph and telephone services	8	3	31	69	41	59	211	182
<i>Sub-class V—Trade</i>	438	149	34	66	5	95	196	191
Order 24 Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	16	5	30	70	57	43	227	211
" 25 Brokerage, commission and export	4	1	25	75	77	23	221	209
" 26 Trade in textiles	19	13	27	73	23	77	217	217
" 27 Trade in skins leather and furs	8	2	29	71	21	79	231	215
" 28 Trade in wood	5	2	31	69	27	73	211	171
" 29 Trade in metals	2	1	30	70	48	52	271	211
" 30 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2	1	31	69	11	89	181	212
" 31 Trade in chemical products	2	1	29	71	38	62	221	207
" 32 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	25	8	32	68	31	69	171	215
" 33 Other trade in foodstuffs	223	80	35	65	21	79	180	185
" 34 Trade in clothing and toilet articles	2	1	33	67	57	43	227	217
" 35 Trade in furniture	1	1	35	65	48	52	171	182
" 36 Trade in building materials	1	1	36	64	8	92	171	181
" 37 Trade in means of transport	1	1	36	64	20	80	171	181
" 38 Trade in fuel	10	5	36	64	14	86	171	182
" 39 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	21	7	34	66	2	98	211	181
" 40 Trade of other sorts	5	19	35	65	17	83	171	181
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts	435	135	31	69	33	67	331	227
<i>Sub-class VI—Public force</i>	27	34	7	93			12	
Order 41 Army	17	16	11	89			11	

I (Occupational)—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION—*concl'd*

Sex, sub-class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population		Percentage of each class, sub-class and order of		Percentage of actual workers employed		Percentage of dependent male to actual workers	
	Percentages expected	Actual here	Actual workers	Dependent	In class	In rural areas	In cities	In rural areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Order 41 Agriculture	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
do 42 Livestock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-class VII—Public administration	177	2	2	77	22	25	26	204
Order 43 Public administration	177	2	2	77	22	25	26	204
Sub-class VIII—Professions and liberal arts	261	5	21	67	33	25	29	239
Order 44 Professions	261	5	21	67	33	25	29	239
do 45 Law	6	1	19	21	43	26	22	136
do 46 Medicine	17	6	20	47	47	22	22	151
do 47 Architecture	66	21	25	24	23	27	167	127
do 48 Letters and arts and sciences	20	10	23	24	23	26	170	970
Sub-class IX—Miscellaneous	261	123	23	23	23	26	123	80
Sub-class IXA—Persons engaged in commerce	25	20	1	23	2	27	120	227
Order 51 Persons engaged in commerce	25	20	1	23	2	27	120	227
Sub-class X—Domestic service	79	26	26	47	2	23	127	29
Order 52 Domestic service	79	26	26	47	2	23	127	29
Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described occupations	26	26	1	24	20	20	225	173
Order 53 General terms which do not indicate definite occupation	26	26	23	24	20	20	225	173
Sub-class XII—Unproductive	27	27	27	21	2	2	7	205
Order 54 Unproductive of male, agriculture and animal husbandry	1	—	20	20	20	21	200	126
do 55 Unproductive of female, agriculture and animal husbandry	26	20	20	20	2	21	20	204
do 56 Other unclassified non-productive occupations	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	2,180

II. (Occupational)—DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION IN NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in		Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in	
	Eastern Division	Western Division		Eastern Division	Western Division
1	2	3	1	2	3
Sub-Class I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation	797	NG	Sub-Class VII. Public administration	18	13
do II. Exploitation of minerals	11	—	do VIII. Professions and liberal arts	6	11
do III. Industrial occupations	26	26	do IX. Persons engaged in their own business	2	1
do IV. Transport	6	2	do X. Unproductive occupations	—	—
do V. Trade	—	22	do XI. Insufficiently described occupations	9	2
do VI. Public force	9	7	do XII. Unproductive occupations	7	2

III (Occupational)—DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL POPULATION IN NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

District and Natural Division	Agriculture				Industry (including mining)			
	Population supported by agriculture	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by industry	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on industrial population of	
			Actual workers	Dependants			Actual workers	Dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	4,747,640	794	25	75	485,391	81	33	67
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	4,742,619	809	25	75	457,011	78	33	67
Eastern Division	3,529,480	793	23	77	387,242	87	33	67
Bangalore City	7,275	61	12	58	31,096	288	39	61
Bangalore District	654,938	831	23	77	52,380	66	30	70
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	13,405	153	25	75	55,922	647	30	61
Kolar District	573,467	814	23	77	47,769	68	30	70
Tumkur District	656,620	849	22	78	48,931	63	29	71
Mysore City	11,110	133	31	69	15,301	182	36	64
Mysore District	1,156,848	876	21	76	77,182	59	32	68
Chitaldrug District	466,297	794	25	75	55,628	97	29	71
Western Division	1,213,139	860	28	72	69,769	49	36	64
Hassan District	517,787	887	25	75	26,625	46	31	66
Kadur District	237,690	862	34	66	13,927	42	31	59
Shimoga District	407,662	828	26	74	29,217	59	37	63
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5,021	42	32	68	28,380	239	37	63

District and Natural Division	Commerce				Professions				Other occupations			
	Population supported by commerce	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on commercial population of		Population supported by profession	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on professional population of		Population supported by other occupations	Proportion of other occupational population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on other occupational population of	
			Actual workers	Dependants			Actual workers	Dependants			Actual workers	Dependants
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	303,202	51	34	66	96,570	16	33	67	316,089	53	33	61
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	277,453	48	35	65	89,407	15	33	67	233,462	50	33	61
Eastern Division	222,777	50	34	66	70,307	16	32	68	210,088	54	38	62
Bangalore City	28,639	242	43	67	9,125	77	30	70	37,421	32	40	60
Bangalore District	36,560	46	35	65	10,310	13	33	67	31,161	14	32	68
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	5,363	61	43	57	1,125	13	33	67	11,447	15	42	58
Kolar District	35,524	20	42	68	10,772	15	32	68	37,555	53	36	64
Tumkur District	29,314	28	31	69	9,579	13	31	69	28,325	34	35	65
Mysore City	18,692	223	43	67	2,665	11	32	68	15,153	31	35	65
Mysore District	41,903	11	33	67	14,122	11	31	69	33,417	21	33	67
Chitaldrug District	27,792	15	31	69	6,679	10	36	64	32,191	31	33	67
Western Division	51,676	30	37	63	19,100	14	37	63	33,374	38	43	57
Hassan District	16,110	27	33	67	6,037	12	31	69	16,111	27	33	67
Kadur District	14,240	43	40	60	1,500	11	32	68	21,722	7	32	68
Shimoga District	21,320	19	36	64	7,551	15	32	68	21,322	7	32	68
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	25,749	217	33	67	7,163	19	31	69	42,627	42	41	59

Occupational)—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE (WHERE AGRICULTURE IS THE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION)

Occupation		Number per mille who are partially agriculturists			
		Myers State including Civil and Military Station, Lange here	Myers State excluding Civil and Military Station, Lange here	Lancaster Divi- sion	Western Divi- sion
Classes		66	45	47	86
Class A. Production of raw materials		9	9	6	4
Sub-class I. Exports from / animal and vegetable		3	2	3	4
Order 1. Pasture and agriculture		9	2	2	2
Order 2. Industrial cultivation		16	1	36	7
Order 3. Harvesting of special product and market gar-		80	80	80	81
Order 4. Harvesting of large stock		80	80	80	80
Order 5. Harvesting of small animals		41	11	41	—
Order 6. Fuel, ore and heating		11	41	25	60
Sub-class II. Lapidation / minerals		11	11	11	—
Order 1. Mines		30	18	10	—
Order 2. Quarries of hard rock		80	80	80	—
Order 3. Quarries of soft rock		—	—	—	—
Class B. Preparation and supply of material substances		71	78	78	81
Sub-class I. Textiles		24	20	24	24
Order 1. Textiles		20	20	17	112
Order 2. Hides, skins, and large materials from the animal		—	—	—	—
Order 3. Wood		21	21	22	26
Order 4. Metals		26	26	26	27
Order 5. Ceramics		24	21	24	109
Order 6. Chemicals		161	161	175	136
Order 7. Chemical products, properly so-called and analogous		191	199	201	17
Order 8. Fertilizers		26	26	27	1
Order 9. Industries of dress and the toilet		106	115	11	120
Order 10. Furniture industries		—	—	—	—
Order 11. Building industries		20	26	27	61
Order 12. Construction of means of transport		24	71	75	67
Order 13. Production and transmission of physical forces		—	—	—	—
Order 14. (Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)		20	77	77	—
Order 15. Other power, heat, and motive industries		20	27	29	112
Sub-class II. Transport		27	25	26	24
Order 1. Transport by air		—	—	—	—
Order 2. Transport by water		22	26	24	26
Order 3. Transport by road		20	22	24	21
Order 4. Transport by rail		24	26	26	24
Order 5. Post, telegraph, and telephone services		20	19	19	20
Sub-class III. Trade		25	27	2	24
Order 1. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance		27	107	100	112
Order 2. Brokerage, commission and export		26	27	1	26
Order 3. Trade in articles		20	27	26	26
Order 4. Trade in skins, leather and furs		25	11	14	13
Order 5. Trade in coal		20	17	20	17
Order 6. Trade in metals		20	27	27	26
Order 7. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles		106	106	103	176
Order 8. Trade in chemical products		106	107	106	20
Order 9. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.		27	26	26	22
Order 10. Other trade in food stuffs		27	21	21	27
Order 11. Trade in clothing and toilet articles		17	19	18	25
Order 12. Trade in furniture		21	21	22	20
Order 13. Trade in building materials		4	29	21	24
Order 14. Trade in means of transport		26	26	25	26
Order 15. Trade in fuel		26	27	26	26
Order 16. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to		26	26	26	26
Order 17. (Jewelry, and the arts and sciences)		—	—	—	—
Order 18. Trade of other sorts		22	23	24	23
Class C. Public administration and liberal arts		128	146	144	128
Sub-class VI.—Public force.		72	209	208	204
Order 1. Army		—	11	14	2
Order 2. Navy		—	—	—	—
Order 3. Air force		—	—	—	—
Order 4. Police		121	198	194	111
Sub-class VII.—Public administration.		146	206	204	202
Order 1. Public administration		128	126	12	276

IV (Occupational)—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE (WHERE AGRICULTURE IS THE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION)—*concl'd*

Occupation	Number per mille who are partially agricultural			
	Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Eastern Division	Western Division
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Sub-class VIII—Professions and liberal arts</i>	105	115	112	124
Order 46 Religion	161	167	174	156
" 47 Law	198	205	196	215
" 48 Medicine	35	42	42	45
" 49 Instruction	101	110	101	124
" 50 Letters and arts and sciences	65	70	63	94
Class D Miscellaneous	18	21	18	34
<i>Sub-class IX—Persons living on their income</i>	71	97	90	100
Order 51 Persons living principally on their income	71	97	90	103
<i>Sub-class X—Domestic service</i>	10	13	10	15
Order 52 Domestic service	10	13	13	15
<i>Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described occupations</i>	12	13	10	45
Order 53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	12	13	10	45
<i>Sub-class XII—Unproductive</i>	18	19	10	11
Order 54 Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses				
" 55 Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	18	19	13	11
" 56 Other unclassified non productive industries				

V (Occupational)—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE (WHERE AGRICULTURE IS THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION)

Landlords (rent receivers)		Cultivators (rent payers)		Agricultural employees	
Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it
Total	2077.4	Total	1115.6	Total	209.3
Rent payers	41.7	Rent receivers	4.3	Rent receiver	14.1
Agricultural employees and estate agents and managers	211.6	Agricultural labourers	116.5	Rent payers	45.5
Government employees of all kinds	431.0	General labourers	97.2	General labourer	2.1
Money lenders and grain dealers	149.2	Government employees of all kinds	193.9	Village watchmen	14.4
Other traders of all kinds	456.8	Money lenders and grain dealers	45.8	Cattle breeders and milkmen	4.3
Priests	149.3	Other traders of all kinds	130.9	Mill hands	0.0
Clerks of all kinds (not Government)	15.1	Fishermen and boatmen	2.1	Fishermen and boatmen	2.1
School masters	23.9	Cattle breeders and milkmen	15.7	Pice pounders	1.4
Lawyers	4.7	Village watchmen	68.5	Shopkeepers and pedlars	13.5
Medical practitioners	18.3	Weavers	7.1	Oil pressers	0.5
Artisans (weavers, carpenters, potters etc.)	163.4	Barbers	25.6	Weavers	5.2
Other occupations	150.3	Oil pressers	10.9	Ice men	0.2
		Washermen	5.0	Labourers	12.1
		Potters	27.3	Washermen	4.7
		Blacksmiths and carpenters	32.8	Blacksmith and carpenter	0.5
		Other occupations	271.0	Other occupations	27.7

VI (Occupational)—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

Group No.	Occupation	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	Class A. Production of raw materials	967,126	227,664	230
	<i>Sub-class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</i>	817,279	206,827	229
	Order 1. Pasture and agriculture	971,275	226,526	229
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	961,521	220,018	228
1	Income from rest of agricultural land	99,707	12,839	267
2	Ordinary cultivation	743,974	67,320	115
3	Farm servants	16,172	266	65
4	Field labourers	172, 0	112,712	264
	(b) Growth of special products and market gardening	12,754	5,226	266
5	Tee, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	7,496	4,865	258
6	Fruit, flower vegetable, hotel, wine, orchard, etc., growers.	5,278	680	122
	(c) Raising of farm stock	7,146	996	138
7	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	7,849	926	121
11	<i>Sub-class II—Exploitation of minerals</i>	12,847	1,847	26
	Order 2. Mines	12,026	961	24
21	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	12,018	951	24
	Class B. Preparation and supply of material substances	129,126	47,361	259
	<i>Sub-class III—Industry</i>	129,229	47,579	259
	Order 3. Textiles	91,727	5,129	257
25	Cotton spinning	12	62	2,611
27	Cotton spinning and weaving	17,814	1,754	126
29	Wool, twist and string	224	512	266
30	Weaving of woollen blankets	2,122	1,224	227
31	Silk spinners	662	266	1,612
32	Silkworms	612	220	267
33	Loam, dyer, embroidery, lingerie, etc. and hand-loom textile industries	2,861	221	128
	4. Wood	12,661	6,220	126
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thimbles and builders working with bamboo wood or similar materials	2,167	2,221	712
	10. Cereals	5,222	1,221	261
46	Fathers, earthen pipe and bowl makers	4,224	1,226	260
47	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	1,226	270	259
	12. Food industries	2,226	2,220	262
56	Rice pounders and makers and flour grinders	266	1,221	2,226
57	Bakers and biscuit makers	666	267	221
58	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	12	22	720
59	Brewers and distillers	12	22	1,222
60	Manufacture of tobacco, opium and ginseng	426	266	777
	13. Industries of dress and the toilet	22,022	4,221	200
77	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and makers and embroiderers on lace	2,226	1,227	226
80	Washing, cleaning and drying	2,224	2,127	266
81	Other industries connected with the toilet (bathrooms, shampooers, bath houses, etc.)	2	22	4,200
	14. Building industries	12,227	2,214	202
86	Lime burners and cement workers	266	226	211
87	Roofers and woodworkers	4,212	2,112	266
88	Stone cutters and masons	2,200	264	26
	15. Other miscellaneous and undivided industries	77,226	2,279	122
96	Book binders and strikers, envelope makers, etc.	24	267	2,226
97	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, cutters, jewellers, makers, etc.	12,026	266	22
100	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	2,226	1,226	266
	<i>Sub-class IV—Transport</i>	12,127	221	26
	22. Transport by road	7,224	266	24
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	212	122	272
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	260	212	212

VI (Occupational)—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS—contd

Group No	Occupation	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Sub-class V—Trade</i>	65 143	23,650	366
	Order 24 Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	2,284	678	251
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	2,284	578	251
	28 Trade in wood	608	480	780
127	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork bark, bamboo thatch and articles made from these	608	450	789
	32. Hotels cafes, restaurants etc	4,072	780	179
129	Vendors of wine liquors, aerated water and ice	2 542	239	94
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc, and their employees	1,530	491	321
	33 Other trade in food stuffs	32 204	15,770	490
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	16 102	5,154	320
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee poultry, eggs, etc	1,428	3,477	2,435
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar jaggery and molasses	739	240	325
135	Cardamom betel leaf vegetable fruit and arecanut sellers	4,637	3,978	857
136	Grain and pulse dealers	6,681	1,016	154
137	Tobacco, opium ganja, etc sellers	1,691	425	252
138	Dealers in hay grass and fodder	160	1,868	8,560
	34 Trade in clothing and toilet articles	355	105	296
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (bats, umbrellas socks ready made shoes, perfumes, etc)	355	105	296
	35 Trade in building materials	421	261	620
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks tiles and wood materials	421	261	620
	38 Trade in fuel	1 105	2,115	1,914
147	Dealers in firewood charcoal coal cowdung, etc	1 105	2,115	1,914
	39 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, arts and sciences	8,209	1,036	323
149	Dealers in common bangles bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc	2 352	987	420
	40 Trade of other sorts	9 360	2,058	220
152	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	8 781	1,862	212
	<i>Class C Public administration and liberal arts</i>	75,883	5,455	72
	<i>Sub-class VI—Public force</i>	19,511	600	31
160	Village watchmen	3,699	534	144
	<i>Sub-class VII—Public administration</i>	27,752	1,487	54
	Order 45 Public administration	27,752	1,487	54
162	Service of Indian and foreign States	12,462	212	17
	(a) Mysore State	12 440	210	17
161	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	12,109	1,131	93
	<i>Sub-class VIII—Professions and liberal arts</i>	28,620	3 368	118
	Order 46 Religion	8 383	768	92
	48 Medicine	2 534	811	320
172	Midwives vaccinators, compounders, nurses, massars etc	842	698	829
	49 Instruction	11,259	1,309	116
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	10 406	1,031	104
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	863	228	264
	50 Letters, arts and sciences	5,725	478	83
178	Music composers and masters players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	2,182	325	149

VI (*Occupational*)—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES, AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS—*concl.*

Group No.	Occupation	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
	Class D.—Miscellaneous	21,133	22,217	686
	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income	4,645	1,667	363
	Order 81. Persons living principally on their income	1,595	1,463	923
190	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund holders and pensioners	1,548	1,469	953
	Sub-class X.—Domestic service	86,413	7,363	361
	Order 82. Domestic service	86,413	7,363	361
191	Cooks, waiter-carriers, door keepers, sickmen, and other indoor servants	19,186	7,126	366
	Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	14,191	6,316	439
	Order 83. General terms which do not indicate definite occupation	14,191	6,316	439
192	Laborers and workmen otherwise unspecified	8,541	6,398	752
	Sub-class XII.—Dependents	36,867	6,679	189
	Order 85. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	36,868	6,682	366
199	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	36,864	7,498	687
190	Prostitutes and prostitutes	4	1,146	277,800

VII (Occupational)—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1921, 1911 AND 1901

Group No	Occupation	Population supported in 1921	Population supported in 1911	Population supported in 1901	Percentage of variation	
					1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Class A Production of raw materials	4,822,296	4,298,631	3,761,041	+12.1	+14.3
	<i>Sub-class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</i>	<i>4,772,350</i>	<i>4,245,644</i>	<i>3,746,688</i>	<i>+12.4</i>	<i>+13.3</i>
	Order 1 Pasture and agriculture	1,770,473	4,243,435	3,743,813	+12.4	+13.3
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	4,707,997	1,160,550	8,579,101	+13.1	+16.2
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	182,940	171,649	2,705,208	+6.6	-98.7
	(a) Non cultivating landholders	177,170	169,103	Not available	+11.3	
2	Ordinary cultivators	1,008,022	8,911,562	520,219	+5.1	+632.7
	(a) Cultivating landholders	3,721,406	3,118,294	Not available	+18.2	
4	Farm servants	23,490	177,372	303,436	+191.3	-49.8
5	Field labourers	193,804				
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	39,643	45,545	74,789	-12.9	-39.1
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	17,423	24,695	28,536	-29.4	-13.5
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc. growers	22,220	20,800	46,203	+6.5	-54.9
	(c) Forestry	6,791	9,078	12,424	-25.1	-26.9
	(d) Raisi g of farm stock	13,571	27,764	77,431	-51.2	-64.2
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat herds, &c	11,102	25,575	36,521	-48.7	-30.0
	(c) Raising of small animals	2,508	608	118	+893.7	+330.5
	Order 2 Fishing and hunting	1,877	2,209	2,870	-15.0	-23.0
	<i>Sub-class II—Exploitation of minerals</i>	<i>49,946</i>	<i>52,987</i>	<i>14,358</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	<i>+269.0</i>
	Order 3 Mines	48,865	50,823	10,598	-3.8	+879.5
	" 1 Quarries of hard rocks	82	28		+14.3	
	" 5 Salt, &c	1,049	2,186	3,760	-50.9	-43.2
	Class B Preparation and supply of material substances	738,647	710,332	801,798	+4.0	-11.4
	<i>Sub-class III—Industry</i>	<i>435,445</i>	<i>443,132</i>	<i>482,511</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-9.0</i>
	Order 6 Textiles	98,443	101,407	106,035	-2.9	-4.4
25	Cotton spinning	117	33,673	83,489	+55.7	-59.7
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	52,331				
31	Wool carding and spinning	10	18,399	15,145	+11.5	+21.5
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	20,437				
33	Weaving of woollen carpets	83	2,473	4,308	+175.4	-42.5
31	Silk spinners	8,832				
35	Silk weavers	2,992	126	54	+424.6	+183.3
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	661				
	Order 7 Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	8,015	4,055	8,899	-25.6	-54.4
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc	833	1,066	2,975	-21.8	-64.2
40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress	2,149	2,945	5,762	-27.0	-48.9
	Order 8 Wood	43,160	10,659	46,290	+6.1	-12.2
43	Sawyers	2,617	27,232	30,682	+9.0	-11.1
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc	27,117				
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo woods or similar materials	13,426	18,377	15,617	+0.4	-11.3
	Order 9 Metals	25,326	23,815	25,593	+8.6	-8.9
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	20,585	19,780	20,505	+4.3	-3.8
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	2,102	1,591	2,461	+32.1	-35.4
	Order 10 Ceramics	23,655	26,515	25,265	-10.8	+1.9
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	22,885	26,229	24,152	-12.7	+8.5
	Order 11 Chemical products properly so called and analogous	6,480	7,233	3,987	-10.5	+81.5
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	5,416	6,791	3,286	-20.1	+106.7
62	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils	6				
	Order 12 Food industries	20,247	23,213	33,853	-12.8	-31.4
65	Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders	3,836	9,972	11,645	-61.5	-14.4
68	Butchers	4,573	4,610	4,248	-0.8	+8.5
74	Toddy drawers	5,386	6,200	9,979	-5.1	-37.9

VII (Occupational)—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS 1931 1911 and 1901—*contd*

Group No.	Occupation	Population reported in 1901	Pop. 1 year reported in 1911	Population reported in 1931	Percentage of variation	
					1901 and 1911	1911 and 1931
	Order 12. Industries of dress and the toilet	23,808	100,837	111,115	-0.7	-7.7
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, dressers and em- broiderers on lace	18,594	36,111	14,905	+15.7	+14.4
78	Shoe and sandal makers	17,305	19,837	9,543	-0.1	-13.0
80	Washing, dyeing and dying	46,743	41,110	85,702	-18.9	-16.9
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	19,090	21,985	19,833	-17.9	+9.9
	Order 11. Furniture industries	849	837	86	-80.3	+871.9
	Order 13. Building industries	63,130	49,711	61,871	+13.8	-20.7
86	Excavators and builders	37,304	36,300	7,306	+4.8	+308.6
87	Stone cutters and dressers	13,115	27,505	61,970	+13.6	-86.9
88	Bricklayers and masons	12,008				
	Order 16. (Construction of means of transport)	1,083	1,093	1,201	+1.1	-11.3
	Order 17. Production and transmission of physical forces (Heat, light, electric & motive power)	9,305	1,501	3	+78.6	+23,800.0
	Order 18. Other miscellaneous and unclassified industries	23,791	62,739	72,811	-0.08	-11.8
90	Workers on precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders	24,300	80,707	41,008	-4.9	+18.0
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse dust, etc.	42	9,190	80,437	+5.1	-84.1
104	Barbers, stylists, etc.	9,830				
	Sub-class IV—Transport	11,130	21,094	23,216	+22.3	-7.9
	Order 19. Transport by air	23				
80	Transport by air	1,111	886	604	+38.4	-27.7
81	Transport by road	10,999	17,547	21,294	+7.0	-16.9
113	Owners, managers and employees (including per- sonal servants) connected with mechanically- driven vehicles (including trams)	197				
114	Owners, managers and employees (including personal servants) connected with other vehicles	15,081	13,070	13,901	+10.4	-17.8
	Order 22. Transport by rail	16,801	9,893	8,738	+33.9	+7.3
115	Railway employees of all kinds other than conductors	13,856	8,631	7,713	+34.1	+13.1
	Order 23. Post office telegraph and telephone services	4,003	2,629	2,629	+27.4	+27.0
120	Post office telegraph and telephone services	4,008	2,660	2,633	+27.1	+27.0
	Sub-class V—Trade	207,989	226,204	278,772	+11.9	-12.3
	Order 24. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	9,839	7,817	6,867	+33.1	+10.6
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	9,839	7,817	6,867	+33.1	+10.6
	Order 25. Dealing in commodities and export	2,549	1,888	3,946	+89.0	-43.9
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial tra- velers, warehouse owners and employees	2,549	1,888	3,946	+30.8	-68.9
	Order 26. Trade in textiles	29,009	29,040	27,134	-83.7	-23.0
123	Trade in prepared wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	29,000	29,000	27,134	+13.7	-18.0
	Order 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	4,897	4,896	2,893	+4.3	+86.6
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns and articles made from them	4,897	4,896	2,893	+4.3	+86.6
	Order 28. Trade in food	2,188	2,512	2,231	+60.9	+9.0
125	Trade in food (not dressed) cereals, fruit, vegetables, fish and articles made from them	2,188	2,512	2,231	+60.9	+9.0
126	Trade in wood (not dressed) cork, bark, bamboo, straw and articles made from them	2,188	2,512	2,231	+60.9	+9.0
	Order 29. Trade in metals	1,801	1,027	808	+27.1	+104.8
127	Hotels, clubs, restaurants, etc.	13,110	17,681	23,153	+30.4	-0.1
128	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated water and etc.	30,013	10,186	20,214	-0.8	-0.1
130	Owners and managers of hotels, club shops, resorts, etc. and their employees	5,143	1,881	1,800	+237.7	-18.8
	Order 30. Other trade in food stuffs	120,887	120,810	20,956	+4.4	+49.6

VII (Occupational)—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1921, 1911 AND 1901—*contd*

Group No	Occupation	Population supported in 1921	Population supported in 1911	Population supported in 1901	Percentage of variation	
					1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	66,018	61,618	14,957	+7.8	+311.3
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc	9,557	8,205	14,101	+15.8	-41.5
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, jaggery, and molasses	2,906	5,046	1,485	-42.4	+239.8
135	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	21,512	25,854	25,812	-16.1	-1.8
136	Grain and pulse dealers	24,467	19,437	14,694	+25.8	+32.8
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	6,269	4,894	4,723	+28.1	+3.6
Order 34	Trade in clothing and toilet articles	1,412	3,808	2,207	-62.9	+72.9
" 35	Trade in furniture	1,500	2,417	8,453	-87.9	-71.4
" 36	Trade in building materials	1,911	4,234	4,668	-54.9	-7.2
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and wood materials	1,911	4,234	4,668	-54.9	-7.2
Order 37	Trade in means of transport	1,936	1,421	4,253	+39.6	-56.3
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motor cycles, etc	253	1,421	3,253	+39.6	-56.3
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc	103				
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc	1,025				
Order 38	Trade in fuel	5,741	6,880	2,215	-16.5	+210.6
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	5,741	6,880	2,215	-16.5	+210.6
Order 39	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	12,381	9,531	12,612	+29.9	-24.4
" 40	Trade of other sorts	33,023	22,777	68,678	+45.0	-74.3
Class C—Public administration and liberal arts		280,201	285,673	286,769	-8.9	-0.4
Sub-class VI—Public force		53,101	71,729	35,409	-19.0	+102.6
Order 41	Army	22,154	21,986	16,449	+0.8	+89.7
Order 42	Navy	6	8		-25.0	
" 43	Air Force	88				
Order 44	Police	35,903	49,735	18,961	-27.6	+162.3
Sub-class VII—Public administration		105,530	132,867	174,181	-20.6	-23.7
Order 45	Public administration	105,530	132,867	174,181	-20.6	-23.7
162	Service of Indian and foreign states	44,420	33,841	81,370	+31.3	-58.4
(a)	Mysore State	44,248	33,841	81,370	+31.3	-58.4
(b)	Other states	172				
163	Municipal and other local (not village service)	6,028	5,874	6,466	+2.6	-9.2
(a)	Palace service	4,670	4,854		-3.9	
164	Village officials and servants other than watch men	49,540	87,370	94,693	-43.3	+3.2
Class VIII—Professions and liberal arts		95,570	81,077	77,179	+19.1	+5.1
Order 46	Religion	29,571	34,564	33,819	-14.4	+2.2
165	Priests, ministers, etc,	8,173	12,212	12,016	-33.1	+1.6
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	18,160	20,275	18,933	-10.4	+6.8
Order 47	Law	3,842	2,687	2,560	+43.0	+5.0
" 48	Medicine	10,238	7,477	6,431	+37.6	+16.3
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	6,298	4,601	3,861	+36.9	+19.3
Order 49	Instruction	33,473	22,110	16,101	+51.4	+37.3
" 50	Letters and arts and sciences	19,896	14,239	18,268	+36.2	-22.1
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers	6,826	6,800	11,121	+0.4	-38.9
Class D Miscellaneous		157,748	511,657	689,791	-69.1	-25.8
Sub-class IX—Persons living on their income		19,393	20,935	20,943	-7.4	-0.0
Order 51	Persons living principally on their income	19,393	20,935	20,943	-7.4	-0.0
180	Proprietors (other than agricultural land), fund holders and pensioners	19,393	20,935	20,943	-7.4	-0.0

VII (Occupational)—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1921 1911 AND 1901—*conold*

Group X	Occupation	Population supported in 1921	Population supported in 1911	Population supported in 1901	Percentage of variation	
					1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Sub-class X—Domestic service</i>	47,371	39,578	37,274	+22.6	-5.8
	Order 32, Domestic service	47,371	39,578	37,274	+22.6	-5.8
	<i>Sub class XI—Manufacturing occupations</i>	41,181	432,179	447,475	-47.9	-17.9
	Order 33 General terms which do not indicate definite occupation	41,181	432,179	447,475	-47.9	-17.9
161	Manufacturers, business men and contractors other than unspecified	8,920	4,001	6,520	+47.6	-30.3
163	Clerks, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses, shops	11,830	8,800	13,128	+27.1	-22.6
167	Laborers and artisans other than unspecified	52,156	367,547	363,826	-87.9	-1.6
	<i>Sub-class XII—Transportation</i>	23,511	31,043	31,529	-33.5	-1.6
	Order 34, Operators of rail, trams and street cars	808	1,431	699	-47.7	+30.1
181	Operators of rail, trams and street cars	808	1,431	699	-47.7	+30.1
	Order 35, Messengers, agents, postmen	26,115	40,833	70,700	-82.6	-15.6
188	Messengers, carriers, clerks, clerks, to	27,419	40,833	70,700	-53	-45.6
190	Postmen and postwomen	1,320				
	Order 36 Other unclassified non productive industries	80				

VIII (Occupational)—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES

Caste and occupations		Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupations		Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1		2	3	1		2	3
HINDU				13	Kumbara		
1	Agasa				Potters	169	21
	Washermen	417	37		Cultivators of all kinds	359	13
	Cultivators of all kinds	436	11		Others	172	61
	Others	147	57	14	Kunchitiga		
2	Banajiga				Agri culturists	520	11
	Traders	183	44		Cultivators of all kinds	120	71
	Cultivators of all kinds	403	10		Others	360	43
	Labourers, unspecified	54	81	15	Kuruba		
	Others	156	31		Shepherds and wool weavers	65	5
3	Beda				Cultivators of all kinds	700	13
	Hunters and fowlers	3	18		Labourers, unspecified	18	113
	Cultivators of all kinds	551	13		Others	217	64
	Field labourers, etc	218	91	16	Lingayat		
	Labourers, unspecified	41	83		Cultivators of all kinds	744	13
	Others	157	32		Trade	73	32
4	Besta				Others	183	53
	Fishermen	18	6	17	Maciga		
	Cultivators of all kinds	71	12		Leather workers	54	7
	Labourers, unspecified	13	72		Cultivators of all kinds	375	9
	Others	393	70		Field labourers	341	63
5	Brahman				Labourers, unspecified	68	75
	Priests and temple servants	53	3		Others	169	31
	Income from rent of lands	190	23	18	Mahratta		
	Cultivators of all kinds	221	12		Military	50	2
	Public administration	183	1		Cultivators of all kinds	360	11
	Others	318	10		Public force	17	
6	Devanga				Labourers, unspecified	94	95
	Weavers	446	14		Others	549	32
	Cultivators of all kinds	271	12	19	Nayinda		
	Others	283	56		Barbers	435	1
7	Ganiga				Cultivators of all kinds	383	9
	Oil pressers	167	23		Others	182	32
	Cultivators of all kinds	116	11	20	Neygi		
	Trade	163	48		Weavers	533	16
	Others	230	12		Cultivators of all kinds	216	10
8	Golla				Others	252	70
	Cowherds	21	23	21	Panchala		
	Cultivators of all kinds	672	12		Gold Smiths	555	4
	Labourers, unspecified	23	89		Cultivators of all kinds	285	13
	Others	281	61		Others	160	55
9	Holeyga			22	Satanl		
	Village watchmen and agricultural labourers	315	47		Priests	259	10
	Cultivators of all kinds	297	11		Cultivators of all kinds	444	11
	Labourers, unspecified	71	87		Others	297	40
	Others	280	13	23	Tigala		
10	Idiga				Cultivators of all kinds	737	13
	Toddy drawers	121	9		Others	263	74
	Cultivators of all kinds	554	12	24	Uppara		
	Trade	32	39		Salt workers	11	15
	Labourers, unspecified	18	123		Cultivators of all kinds	609	13
	Others	276	55		Labourers, unspecified	14	81
11	Komati				Others	366	71
	Trade	572	22	25	Valsya		
	Others	423	21		Trade		
12	Kshatriya				Others	600	10
	Military	32	2	26	Vakkaliga	200	21
	Cultivators of all kinds	355	13		Agriculturists	372	15
	Public force	33			Cultivators of all kinds	7	23
	Others	586	23		Others	121	51

I (Industrial)—DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED

Industrial establishments	Total number of establishments	General distribution of industries and persons employed						
		District where chiefly located	Number of persons employed					
			Total		Direction, supervision and clerical			
					European and Anglo-Indians		Indians	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Growing of special products	200	Kolar Hassan	8,838	1,800	140	3	867	—
II Mines	18	Kolar Shimoga, Mysore Hassan	81,344	1,080	810	—	144	—
III Quarries of hard rocks	1	Mysore	11	11	—	—	—	—
IV Textile and connected industries	52	Bangalore Mysore Kolar Chitaldrug	4,673	1,800	—	11	263	—
V Leather etc. industries	19	Bangalore Kolar	77	180	—	—	94	—
VI Wood, etc. industries	12	Bangalore Hassan Mysore, Shimoga	114	7	8	—	68	—
VII Metal industries	23	Bangalore	1,893	8	83	—	175	—
VIII Glass and earthenware industries	26	Bangalore Kolar Tumkur Shimoga	905	801	—	—	63	—
IX Industries connected with chemical products	18	Bangalore, Mysore	738	43	8	—	309	—
X Food industries	77	Bangalore, Kolar Hassan, Kolar Mysore	8,773	933	61	9	834	1
XI Furniture industries	7	Bangalore	813	8	4	—	11	—
XII Industries of dyes	7	Bangalore	136	4	8	1	98	—
XIII Industries connected with building	1	Do	85	—	8	—	—	—
XIV Construction of means of transport and communication	11	Bangalore Mysore	701	8	17	1	66	1
XV Production, application and transmission of physical forces	6	Bangalore Kolar Mysore...	1,750	805	43	—	85	—
XVI Industries of luxury	80	Bangalore Tumkur Mysore	1,808	18	85	3	179	9

Industrial establishments	Total number of establishments	General distribution of industries and persons employed										Number of adult females em- ployed per 1,000 adult males	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults
		Districts where chiefly located	Number of persons employed										
			Skilled workmen		Unskilled labourers								
					Adults		Children						
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
I Growing of special products	200	Kolar Hassan, Kolar Shimoga, Mysore, Hassan	441	86	7,938	4,800	79	811	888	181			
II Mines	18	Do	7,308	18	13,008	1,200	994	388	63	43			
III Quarries of hard rocks	1	Mysore	—	—	11	11	—	—	1,223	128			
IV Textile and connected indus- tries	52	Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Chitaldrug	1,630	276	2,863	783	488	906	868	128			
V Leather etc. industries	19	Bangalore, Kolar	181	19	418	308	84	9	167	81			
VI Wood, etc. industries	12	Bangalore Hassan, Shimoga, Mysore	368	136	7	47	—	19	236	—			
VII Metal industries	23	Bangalore	877	—	989	3	136	—	2	23			
VIII Glass and earthen ware indus- tries	26	Bangalore Kolar Tumkur Shimoga	773	8	443	820	877	183	346	608			
IX Industries connected with chemical products	18	Bangalore, Mysore	117	19	430	83	86	—	80	73			
X Food industries	77	Bangalore, Kolar Hassan, Kolar Mysore	880	7	1,757	888	188	138	373	84			
XI Furniture industries	7	Bangalore	113	—	87	80	—	—	83	86			
XII Industries of dyes	7	Do	88	—	80	8	—	—	37	161			
XIII Industries connected with building	1	Do	85	—	2	—	—	—	—	—			
XIV Construction of means of transport and communication	11	Bangalore, Mysore	408	—	146	4	43	—	9	43			
XV Production, application and transmission of physical forces	6	Bangalore, Kolar Mysore	623	—	824	151	86	88	111	88			
XVI Industries of luxury	80	Bangalore, Tumkur Mysore	1,081	—	388	7	88	—	8	80			

III (Industrial)—ORGANIZATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Type of establishment	Total establishments	Number of industrial establishments in each class																
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
L Under Government or local authority	42	2	1		6		6	7	1	8	7	1	1		1	5	3	
M Registered companies	61	10	13		7	2	1	8	4	3	6		1		1	1	4	
) With European or Anglo-Indian directors	27	10	9		1			6	3	1	1		1		1	1	2	
) With Indian directors of color	34		4		3			2	1	2							2	
) With directors of different races	7				3	2	1		2	1								
N Privately owned	420	228	2	1	30	17	7	7	37	12	61	6	6	1	9		25	
) European or Anglo-Indian owners	120	105			2	17	1	2	1	2	42		1	1	2		4	
) Indian owners of different races	300	123	2	1	28		6	5	36	10	19	6	5		7		21	

IV (Industrial)—PLACE OF ORIGIN OF SKILLED WORKMEN IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Type	Industrial establishment							
	Total establishments	I (1) Cotton plantations	II (2) Mines	III (3) Textile and allied industries	IV (4) Engineering (including railway workshops)	V (5) Shipbuilding	VI (6) Iron and steel	VII (7) Printing presses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I State	2,272	22	1,126	1,007	39	218	11	671
) District of Mysore	2,770	22	671	2		21	7	742
) Other districts	972	2	225	225		19	4	87
II Provinces etc. in India	7,808	222	2,867	688	221	123	6	112
) Madras	120	22	642	717	22	127	1	140
) Bombay	122		15	105				1
) Other	11		79					1
III Outside India	162	1	145	1		2		
Not born in India				Born in India				

V (Industrial)—PLACE OF ORIGIN OF UNSKILLED LABOURERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Birthplace	Industrial establishment							
	Total establishments	I (1) Cotton plantations	II (2) Mines	III (3) Textile and allied industries	IV (4) Engineering (including railway workshops)	V (5) Shipbuilding	VI (6) Iron and steel	VII (7) Printing presses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I State	2,272	222	2,072	2,124	126	221	22	126
) District of Mysore	2,080	2,127	2,264	1,280	21	227	20	121
) Other districts	972	1,120	211	221	24	22	2	25
II Provinces etc. in India	22,788	2,222	12,221	1,222	222	122	2	12
) Madras	22,122	2,222	12,222	1,222	222	122	1	12
) Bombay	222	2	22	222	22	12		
) Other	411	22	222	22	11	2		
III Outside India								

VIII (*Industrial*)—DISTRIBUTION OF POWER.

Type of power and	Total Firms.	Number of industrial establishments in each class															
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Steam	64	8	9		12	1	1	1			8	21	—				—
Oil	28	20	—		1		2	2	1	1	2				1	—	—
Water	4	2									1					1	
Gas	9	1			1				1		2		—		—		
Electricity	60	1	2		2	1	2	11	2	12	17	1	1		2	2	10
() Generated on the premises.														—			—
(A) Supplied from district	20	1	2		2	1	2	11	2	12	17	1	1	—	2	2	10

APPENDIX I

SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1921

Class	Sub class	Order	Group
A—Production of raw materials	I Exploitation of animals and vegetation	1 Pasture and agriculture (a) Ordinary cultivation	1 Income from rent of agricultural land (a) Non cultivating land holders (b) Non-cultivating tenants
			2 Ordinary cultivators (a) Cultivating land-holders (b) Cultivating tenants
			3 Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc
			4 Farm servants
			5 Field labourers
		(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	6 Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations
			7 Fruit, flower, vegetable, betelnut, areca-nut, etc growers
		(c) Forestry	8 Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc
			9 Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc collectors and charcoal burners
		(d) Raising of farm stock	10 Lac collectors
			11 Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers
		(e) Raising of small animals	12 Sheep, goat and pig breeders
			13 Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc)
B—Preparation and supply of material substances	II Exploitation of minerals	2 Fishing and hunting	14 Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc
			15 Birds, bees, etc
		3 Mines	16 Silk worms
			17 Fishing
		4 Quarries of hard rocks	18 Hunting
			19 Coal mines
		5 Salt, etc	20 Petroleum wells
			21 Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc)
		6 Textiles	22 Other minerals (jade, diamonds, lime stone, etc)
			23 Rock sea and marsh salt
	III Industry		24 Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water
			25 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing
			26 Cotton spinning
			27 Cotton sizing and weaving
			28 Jute spinning, pressing and weaving
			29 Rope twine and string
			30 Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)
			31 Wool carding and spinning
			32 Weaving of woollen blankets
			33 Weaving of woollen carpets
			34 Silk spinners
			35 Silk weavers
			36 Hair, camel and horse hair
			37 Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles
			38 Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries

SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1931—*contd.*

Class	Sub-cl	Division	Group
B—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	III Industry <i>contd.</i>	II Leather skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	79 Tanners, tanners, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.
			80 Makers of leather articles, such as trunk, water bags, saddlery or harnesses, excluding articles of dress.
			81 Furriers and persons occupied with fashions and habitation brush makers.
			82 Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc. workers (except button).
		8 Wood	83 Sawyers.
			84 Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.
		9 Metals	85 Basket makers and other industries of woody materials (including glaziers, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo woods or similar materials).
			86 Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.
			87 Makers of arms, guns, etc.
			88 Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.
		10 Ceramics	89 Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.
			90 Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.).
			91 Workers in metals, die-makers, etc.
		11 Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	92 Makers of glass and crystalware.
			93 Makers of glass bangles, glass beads and necklaces and glass ear-sticks.
			94 Makers of porcelain and crockery.
			95 Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.
		12 Food industries	96 Brick and tile makers.
			97 Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc. workers).
			98 Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.
			99 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.
		13 Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	100 Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.
			101 Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.
			102 Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.
			103 Manufacture of paper, card-board and paper mache.
		14 Food industries	104 Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).
			105 Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.
			106 Bakers and biscuit makers.
			107 Grain parchers, etc.
		15 Food industries	108 Butchers.
			109 Fish curers.
			110 Butter, cheese and ghee makers.
			111 Makers of sugar, molasses and jag gery.

SCHEDULE OF OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1921—*cont'd*

Class	Sub class	Order	Group
B--Preparation and supply of material substances-- <i>concl'd</i>	12 Food industries-- <i>concl'd</i>		72 Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments etc
			73 Brewers and distillers
			74 Toddy drawers
			75 Manufacturers of tobacco opium and ganja
			76 Hat, cap and turban makers
	13 Industries of dress and the toilet		77 Tailors, milliners, dress makers darners and embroiderers on linen
			78 Shoe, boot and sandal makers
			79 Other industries pertaining to dress --gloves socks, gaiters belts, buttons--umbrellas, canes etc
			80 Washing, cleaning and dyeing
			81 Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers
	14 Furniture industries		82 Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos shampooers bath houses, etc)
			83 Cabinet makers carriage painters, etc
			84 Upholsterers tent makers etc
	15 Building industries		85 Lime burners cement workers
			86 Excavators and well siners
			87 Stone cutters and dressers
			88 Brick layers and masons
			89 Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials) painters decorators of houses tilers plumbers etc
III Industry-- <i>concl'd</i>	16 Construction of means of transport		90 Persons engaged in making assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles
			91 Carriage etc palanquin makers and wheelwrights
			92 Ship boat aeroplane builders
	17 Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc)		93 Gas electric light and power works
			94 Printers lithographers engravers etc
			95 Book binders and stitchers cover makers etc
	18 Other miscellaneous and undefined industries		96 Makers of musical instruments
			97 Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic mathematical and surgical instruments
			98 Workers in precious stones and metals enamellers ornament makers jewellers golders etc
			99 Makers of bangles or bangles or beads of other materials than glass and makers of spangles ornaments and sacred threads
			100 Toy, kite, fishing net etc makers tanneries, etc
			101 Others including managers persons (other than permanent employees) in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public entertainers, circus performers, hunters etc

SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1921—*contd*

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	IV Transport	19 Transport by air	102 Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.
			103 Sweepers, scavengers, etc.
			104 Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes.
		20 Transport by water	105 Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots.
			106 Labourers in harbours and docks.
			107 Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.
			108 Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)
			109 Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals.
			110 Boat owners, boat men and tow men.
		21 Transport by road	111 Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.
			112 Labourers employed on road and bridges.
			113 Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)
			114 Owner-managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles.
			115 Palki, etc., bearers and owners.
			116 Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.
			117 Porters and messengers.
		22 Transport by rail	118 Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies.
			119 Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises
	V Trade	23 Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	120 Post office, telegraph and telephone services.
		24 Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance.	121 Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees.
		25 Brokerage, commission and export.	122 Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees.
		26 Trade in textiles	123 Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.
		27 Trade in skins, leather and furs.	124 Trade in skins, leather furs, feathers, horn, and articles made from these.

SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1921—*contd*

Class	Sub class	Order	Group
B—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd</i>	V Trade— <i>contd</i>	28 Trade in wood	125 Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo thatch and articles made from these
		29 Trade in metals	126 Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc
		30 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	127 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles
		31 Trade in chemical products	128 Trade in chemical products, (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc)
		32 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	129 Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice
			130 Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc and their employees
		33 Other trade in food-stuffs	131 Fish dealers
			132 Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments
			133 Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc
			134 Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, jaggery and molasses
			135 Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers
			136 Grain and pulse dealers
			137 Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc , sellers
			138 Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs
			139 Dealers in hay, grass and fodder
		34 Trade in clothing and toilet articles	140 Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc)
		35 Trade in furniture	141 Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding
			142 Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc
		36 Trade in building materials	143 Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and wood materials
		37 Trade in means of transport	144 Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc
			145 Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc
			146 Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc
		38 Trade in fuel	147 Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc
		39 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	148 Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments etc
			149 Dealers in common bangles, bead-necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc
			150 Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities

SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1921—*contd*

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group
B— <i>commerce</i>	V Trade— <i>commerce</i>	40 Trade of other sorts	151 Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.
			152 General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.
			153 Itinerant traders, pedlars, h. w. etc.
			154 Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)
	VI Public force	41 Army	155 Army (Imperial)
			156 Army (Indian States) () Mysore State. (b) Other States.
		42 Navy	157 Navy
			158 Air force.
	43 Air force	44 Police	159 Police
			160 Village watchmen.
C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	VII Public admin- istration.	45 Public administration	161 Service of the State (Imperial Gov- ernment)
			162 Service of Indian and Foreign St. (a) Mysore State. (b) Other States.
			163 Municipal and other local (not village) service (a) Palace service.
			164 Village officials and servants other than watchmen
	46 Religion	47 Law	165 Priests, ministers, etc.
			166 Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.
			167 Catechists, readers, church and mission service.
			168 Temple burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, cir- cumcisers.
	VIII Professions and liberal arts.	48 Medicine	169 Lawyers of all kinds, including kaxis, law agents and mukhtars.
			170 Lawyers clerks, petition writers, etc.
			171 Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.
			172 Midwives, vaccinators, compound- ers, nurses, masseurs, etc.
	49 Instruction	50 Letters and arts and sciences.	173 Professors and teachers of all kinds
			174 Clerks and servants connected with education.
			175 Public scribes, stenographers, etc.
			176 Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees.
			177 Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astro- nomers meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.
			178 Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers.
			179 Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, readers, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.

SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1921—*concl'd*

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group
D—Miscellaneous	IX Persons living on their income	51 Persons living principally on their income	180 Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund-holders and pensioners
	X Domestic service	52 Domestic service	181 Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants
			182 Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc
			183 Private motor drivers and cleaners
	XI Insufficiently described occupations	53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	184 Manufacturers, business-men and contractors otherwise unspecified
			185 Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops
			186 Mechanics otherwise unspecified
			187 Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified
	XII Unproductive	54 Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses	188 Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses
		55 Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	189 Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc
		56 Other unclassified non-productive industries	190 Procurers and prostitutes
			191 Other unclassified non-productive industries

APPENDIX II

LIST OF INDUSTRIES

Classified list according to which industrial establishments have been grouped in Imperial Table XXII. Establishment in which industries falling under different groups are carried on, e.g. rice and oil mills have been classified under the industry first returned.

- 1 Growing of special products —
Coffee sugar-cane pepper cinnamon indigo, etc., plantations, grass farms.
- 2 Mines —
Iron, mica, manganese gold, asbestos, etc., mines.
- 3 Quarries of hard rocks —
Stone, limestone.
- 4 Textile and connected industries —
(a) Cotton—Cotton ginning cleaning and pressing mills.
Cotton carpet and rug manufactories.
Tapo and newar manufacture
Cotton spinning and weaving and other mills.
(b) Coir
(c) Wool—Wool, wool mills, carpet and blanket.
(d) Silk—Silk including tasar etc., filatures.
(e) Hair
(f) Others—Calico print, dyeing lace and embroidery works, lanetta works, gold and silver lace weaving works.
- 5 Leather etc., industries—
Tanneries, leather factories, bone mills.
- 6 Wood, etc., industries—
Carpentry works, saw mills.
- 7 Metal industries—
Iron foundries, iron and steel works, including working with iron sheets (making steel trunks, despatch boxes, etc.) machinery and engineering (including railway) workshops, municipal workshops, lock and tool and cutlery works, brass, tin and copper works, Metal factories.
- 8 Glass and earthenware industries—
Glass bangle factories, pottery works, brick, tile and fire brick factories.
- 9 Industries connected with chemical products—
Acetated water factories, dye-works, paint and varnish works, oil-mills, bulk oil installations, soap and candle factories, chemical drugs and medicine works, sandalwood oil factories, perfumery factories, manure works.
- 10 Food industries —
Biscuit factories, flour and oil mills, bakeries and confectioneries, Dairy farms, slaughterhouses, breweries and distilleries, sugar refineries, water works, tobacco, cigarette, snuff vinegar and condiment factories.
- 11 Furniture industries —
Furniture factories, rattan and bamboo works.
- 12 Industries of dress —
Tailoring and hosiery works, boot and shoe factories, umbrella factories, tinzel factories, button and comb factories.
- 13 Industries connected with building —
Stone, lime works, and kilns, brick factories.
- 14 Construction of means of transport and communications—
Railway works, coach building factories, motor car works, bicycle works, telegraph and postal workshops, telephone works.
- 15 Production, application and transmission of physical forces—
Gas works, hydro electric works.
- 16 Industries of luxury —
Stationery works, printing presses, jewellery workshops, game and sport works, toy works, sandalwood carving very inlaying and lacquerware, taxidermy book binding works, photo, engraving and map-producing works, scientific, surgical, optical and musical instruments workshops, clock and watch works electroplating works.

